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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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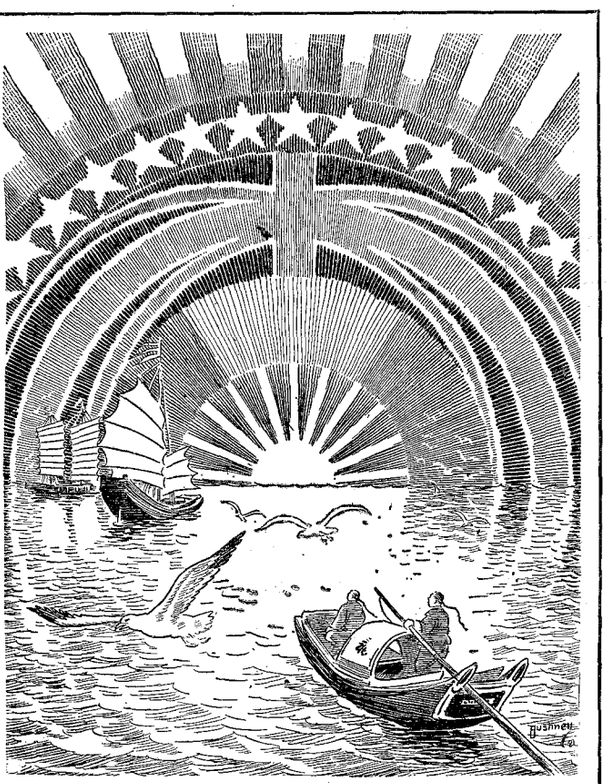
WORKABILITY OF THE FOUR-POWER PEACE PACT

THE SAME GROUP of "irreconcilables" who led the fight against our participation in the League of Nations have now rushed to arms to rescue the nation from the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. The result of their former fight is well known. The Hearst papers were credited with much of the influence that defeated the League. Now we find Mr. Hearst's New York *American* warning us that the agreement for peace in the Pacific is really a "war breeder, not a peace-maker," and that its ratification by the Senate would mean the "surrender of our old safeguards" and the acceptance of partnership with "the only three imperialisms and militarisms left in the world—England, France and Japan." "To go into partnership with these international highwaymen is to become an insurer of their stolen goods—to pledge our military, naval and financial help to the thieves whenever the rightful owners of the goods try to regain their property." In another issue of the same paper Mr. Arthur Brisbane pictures England, France, Japan and the United States as four "gentlemen highwaymen trying to agree not to cut each other's throats over the spoils." Another of Mr. Hearst's Washington correspondents declares that the treaty represents for Great Britain "one of the greatest diplomatic triumphs of her history"; and still another denounces it as an attempt to "supersede the Monroe Doctrine" and to "force us to recognize the League of Nations." On the latter point we read:



THE FOUR-POWER AURORA BOREALIS OF THE PACIFIC AND FAR EAST.

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

"Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides that: 'Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. *No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.*'

"This makes it mandatory to Great Britain, France and Japan, who signed the covenant, to register this new proposed agreement with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and the United States recognizes the League of Nations *ipso facto* when it enters into an agreement which, it knows, must be approved by the League of Nations before it becomes binding."

"The proposed Anglo-American-Franco-Japanese alliance in the Pacific has been acclaimed by the same blare of newspaper headlines that prophesied a speedy ratification for the League of Nations in 1919," writes another Washington correspondent of the New York *American*, who goes on to say:

"But treaties are not ratified by newspaper headlines, nor by editorials. The Constitution has entrusted that power to the United States Senate.

"The newspaper acclaim which greeted the birth of Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations was powerless to prevent its ignominous death at the hands of the Senate a year later. There are many promises that the tragedy will be repeated.

"In the case of the League of Nations, months were required before the skeptics could make themselves heard. More months passed before the apologists for the League began to work on reservations intended to make it palatable to Americans."

"Treacherous, treasonable and damnable," seems this new treaty to Senator Reed (Dem.) of Missouri, whose views on international matters are very often in agreement with those of Mr. Hearst. It is, he says, "nothing more nor less than a proposition to refer our rights to a tribunal of four, in which we have but one voice." Senator La Follette of Wisconsin promises to do all in his power to prevent the ratification of the treaty, on the ground that it has "all of the iniquities of the League of Nations, with none of the virtues claimed for that document." In a statement to the press he goes on to say:

"The league purported to embrace all the nations in the world, and to preserve and protect the boundaries of each of them. The proposed alliance is, on the face, a coalition of four powers, who, at this time, are best able to dominate by force the rest of the world.

"This alliance is a challenge to Germany, Russia, and other

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great nations, now prostrate, and will ultimately drive them into a similar alliance, greatly exceeding in potential man-power the coalition to which the United States is invited to bind its destiny."

Besides the agreement of the four Powers to cooperate peacefully in the Pacific for ten years, the new treaty provides for the termination of the existing Anglo-Japanese alliance. So the Socialist New York *Call* concludes that "what the agreement

FOLLOWING THE LEADER: OR THE FOUR GREAT POWERS TREATY.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

accomplishes in reality is to bind Asiatic imperialism into a partnership with three western imperialistic Powers instead of one." This may possibly be the point of view also of Mr. Ma Soo, a spokesman for the South China government of Canton, who is quoted as saying that "if the Pacific Treaty is recognized by the Senate, American prestige in the Orient will be entirely destroyed." And the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* similarly finds very little to wax enthusiastic over in this result of the deliberations of the Arms Conference:

"What is of importance just now is to grasp the central fact that the entente is not what Senator Lodge wants us to believe it is. It does not bring within the purview of the 'higher impulses of mankind' any disputes that may be expected to endanger the peace of the world. Altho the entente includes Great Britain and France, its machinery of conciliation can not be invoked to adjust the growing dissension of these two Powers with respect to reparations and the Near East. Altho it includes Japan and the United States, its good offices can not be invoked to settle disquieting differences between these two Powers over immigration and mandates. Altho the entente includes the four Powers most likely to develop sharp conflicts over the complicated problem of China, its arbitral functions are, in respect to an adjustment of this most ominous of all conflicts, inoperative."

But on the other hand Senator Lodge, who led the fight against the League of Nations, is the sponsor and official champion of the Pacific Treaty. This treaty, signed on December 13 by representatives of the United States, Japan, France and Great Britain and read to the Conference by the Massachusetts Senator, is worded as follows:

Article 1.

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Article 2.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

Article 3.

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

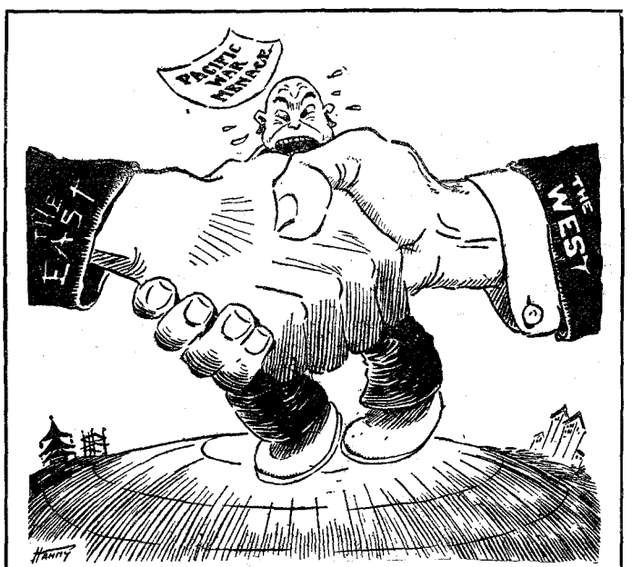
Article 4.

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

The American representatives signed with the following reservations:

1—That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory Powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2—That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article 1 refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which,



THE WAY TO PUT HIM OUT OF BUSINESS.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

"I firmly believe that when the agreement takes effect we shall have gone further in the direction of securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done," said Secretary Hughes after the reading of the treaty. "If we enter upon this agreement, which rests only upon the will and honor of those who sign it, we at least make the great experiment and appeal to the

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men and women of the nation to help us sustain it in spirit and in truth," said Senator Lodge in his address to the delegates. Mr. Viviani pledged France's "full adhesion to the pact that has just been read," and Prince Tokugawa declared that "all Japan will approve" and "will rejoice in this pledge of peace upon the Pacific Ocean." Mr. Balfour, after paying a warm tribute to Japan as a loyal and faithful ally of England for twenty years under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, went on to say:

THAT'LL HOLD HIM!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

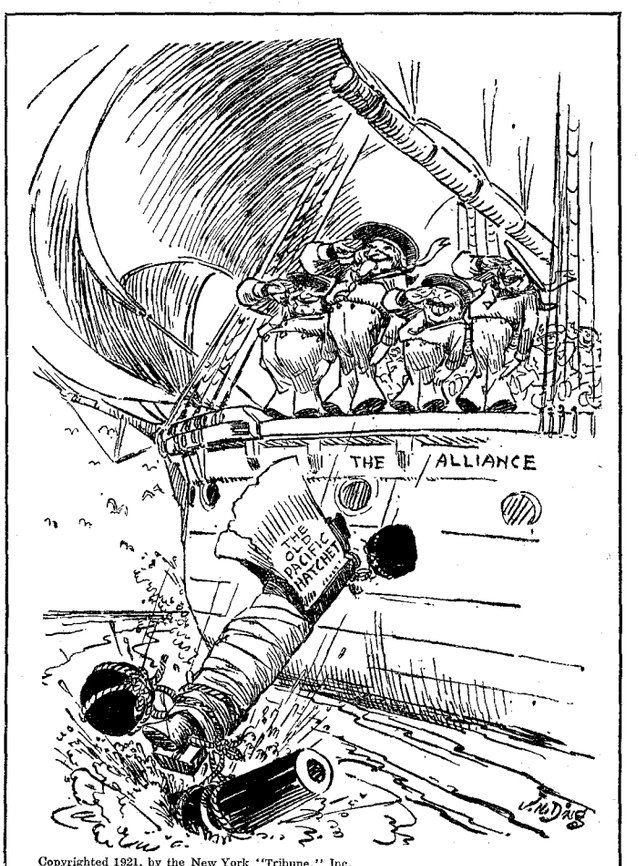
"Great Britain found itself between the possibilities of two misunderstandings—a misunderstanding if they retained the treaty, a misunderstanding if they denounced the treaty—and we have long come to the conclusion that the only possible way out of this impasse . . . was that we should annul, merge, destroy, as it were, this ancient and outward and unnecessary agreement, and to replace it by something new, something effective, which should embrace all the Powers concerned in the vast area of the Pacific."

Turning to the American press, we find the friends of the new treaty overwhelmingly in the majority. If Balboa could come back, one editor remarks, he would find a new and more inspiring reason for naming as he did the ocean he discovered four hundred years ago stretching before him in dazzling tranquillity as he gazed upon it from "a peak in Darien." For, avers the Troy *Times*, with the signing of the four-Power pact "the Pacific becomes the text for pacific settlement of international controversies." This agreement paves the way for still more comprehensive agreements of the same kind, and for the limitation of naval armaments, notes the Houston *Chronicle*, which adds: "Thus the Pacific is to be made the home of a new policy—a policy of reduced fleets, of fewer fortifications, of less aggressiveness, of reliance on peaceful adjustments."

This treaty "may be a small thing in itself," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "but it is the expression of a great principle—that of international association for the preservation of peace." "Concerts of this sort need not be limited to the Pacific, but can be extended to other parts of the world where stabilization is sought and where American cooperation is desirable," remarks the New York *Tribune*. And it notes further that by ending the Anglo-Japanese alliance the new treaty "pleases not only this country but Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa." "To have terminated this dual compact without offense to either Japan or Great Britain is a diplomatic achievement of great importance," *The Tribune* adds. The Pacific agreement is "a long step in the direction of the preservation of world peace," says the Los Angeles *Times;* and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* remarks that it also "brings very much closer the English-speaking peoples."

The agreement "can not be sanely attacked as an entangling alliance," argues the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, because, while it safeguards the Pacific interests of each of the four Powers, "it does not bind the signatories to coercive action or to warlike cooperation." Opposition to its ratification, predicts this Cleveland paper, will ultimately simmer down to a few "irreconcilable isolationists." And once the treaty is in force, it adds, "it is inconceivable that Japan and the United States could even approach the brink of war."

The workability of the pact is insured by the extreme simplicity of its terms, many papers aver. "Embodying a new departure in world relationships and establishing far-reaching changes, it is phrased in terms so utterly simple that they exclude misunderstanding and require no interpretation," says the Philadelphia *North American*, which adds: "The great fact



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BURYING IT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PACIFIC.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

is that statesmanship has found a formula for the establishment of peace which is an expression of the advanced thought of an awakened civilization—not a complex scheme attempting to reorganize the whole world under a supergovernment backed by force, but a simple arrangement of understanding and cooperation based upon candid conference and good faith."

Among the virtues of the Pacific Treaty proclaimed by the Boston *News Bureau* and many other papers is the fact that "it has no Article X," which was the section of the League most

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generally attacked in this country. In Article X members of the League of Nations "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League of Nations." As the New York *Times* sees it, however, Article II of the Pacific pact is only "a clumsy paraphrase" of Article X of the League Covenant, with the implied guaranty cloaked in vague phrases. This view seems to be shared by the Washington *Herald*, in which we read:

"Article II provides that 'if the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular occasion.'

"It has been said this is more like The Hague than Paris. It is just about as much like The Hague as hootch is like skim milk. It means that if Russia, Germany, or both, or any other combination, threatens aggressive action, the four are morally bound to stand together. It is diplomatic language for a defensive alliance, no more, no less. And why not? The United States has as much to gain as any of the rest. It means peace, good-will, good trade, security with the only Power that is a possible menace. It means changing the only source of trouble to a source of friendship, good-will and understanding. If this article is a defensive alliance, no other combination of Powers will fool around the Pacific. If it is only a wobble, a pretense, a sort of sneak-trick, then some day some other combination may try it out.

"There are just the four whose territorial possessions are contiguous, as it were. They agree to respect each other's possessions and keep away any marauders. These possessions are all away off by themselves in the world's greatest ocean. Article X of the covenant carries exactly the same agreement as to all continental countries and their possessions everywhere. The one may be child's play as compared to a man's job, but they are 'sisters under their skin.'"

The New York *World*, which led the newspaper fight for the League of Nations, urges all friends of the League to support the new treaty. Says this journal:

"To the irreconcilables of the Senate the four-Power treaty must inevitably be as bad as the covenant of the League of Nations, assuming that these Senators believed what they said during the debate on the Treaty of Versailles. Anybody who professes to think that a strict construction of Washington's Farewell Address is the last word in the foreign policy of the United States must inevitably be against a treaty that associates the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France in a common agreement to maintain the status quo in the Pacific for ten years.

"The answer to that argument is that the 'isolation' of this country is fiction. It has nothing to do with fact. It was a transparent fraud when it was used against the covenant of the League of Nations, and it is no less a transparent fraud when it is used against the four-Power treaty.

"Senator La Follette, who is one of the irreconcilables, insists that 'the proposed treaty has all the iniquities of the League of Nations, with none of the virtues claimed for that document by its advocates.' Senator Lodge would probably retort that it has all the virtues of the League with none of its iniquities. Neither statement is the whole truth nor a wholly acceptable half-truth.

"The four-Power treaty unquestionably draws its inspiration from the covenant of the League of Nations. Except for the covenant it would never have been framed; it would have no existence. Moreover, under Article XVIII and Article XX of the covenant the treaty must be registered with the Secretariat of the League and must conform to the covenant.

"In the opinion of *The World*, Democratic Senators who vote against the treaty will have no higher motive than the Republican Senators who voted against the League because it was Mr. Wilson's League.

"The Battalion of Death Senators will inevitably revive all the myths that were invented during the debate on Article X, but it is surely no proper function of Senate Democrats to assist in making these myths permanent in respect of the foreign affairs of the United States.

"Every consideration of policy, party expediency and public service is a summons to the League of Nations Democrats in the Senate to support the four-Power treaty."

"VIPER" WEAPONS

THAT POISON GAS WARFARE is "humane" in character may come as a surprize to the thousands of "doughboys" who have not yet recovered from the effects of gas during the World War, believes the Seattle *Times*. Yet that is the contention of Brigadier-General Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. His opinion, moreover, is upheld by a resolution by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and by American Army officers in general, according to the New York *World*. General Pershing, on the other hand, recommends that poison gas be abandoned in warfare. "Here is practical military knowledge against civilian chemical theory," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, which reminds us that the civilian non-combatant population near the front in any war are the chief sufferers, since the death-dealing clouds of gas cannot be controlled, and may be carried by the wind for miles. "It is the business of the Chemical Warfare Service chief to develop the use of poison gas, and nothing is more natural than that he should be partial to its use, but his view is narrowed by his occupation," thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* "as a man lives, so does he think." His theory, however, "will not appeal to the majority of laymen," declares the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*. "And the stand of such a distinguished professional soldier as Pershing should have a tremendous effect upon public opinion everywhere," points out the New York *Evening Mail*.

Among other proponents of chemical warfare is Professor Zanetti, of Columbia University, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service during the war. In a letter to the New York *Times* he sets forth views similar to those of his former chief:

"No right-minded person can seriously entertain the idea that any weapon of war, let alone chemical warfare, should not, if possible, be set aside. To dwell on the horror of chemical warfare and characterize it as a 'viper weapon' is a platitude. . . .

"The manufacture of a new gas, discovered in some obscure laboratory, could go on in some remote chemical factory for years; enormous stocks could be accumulated and stored and, if necessary, harmlessly labeled, until the moment came to use it. Who can guard against such a contingency? Would we dare in the light of past experience to expose our men to a slaughter similar to that suffered by the French and British at Ypres and run the risk of its consequence? . . .

"The knowledge that both sides are fully equipped and ready at a moment's notice to retaliate in kind would make more toward preventing a chemical war than—as experience has shown—any treaty, no matter how clear and definite."

"It is no secret," writes Frederic J. Haskin, in the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, "to say that the chemical experts of all countries are hard at work devising new poison gases." Advocates of this new weapon contend that its use is justified on the ground that it will shorten hostilities. As we read in *Chemical Warfare*, the official organ of the Chemical Warfare Service, of which General Fries is the head:

"Chemical warfare with its unlimited choice of weapons and its unlimited methods of making war intolerable, will make warfare universal, and better than any other means, will bring war home to its makers. Jingoes, great and small, will hesitate long before they start war in the future, knowing that they themselves, as well as their armies and navies, may be subject to its terrors. Their strongholds can now be easily reached by chemical agents delivered from aircraft. Knowing that the war of the future will be brought home to every individual, the effort will be made to avoid it at all costs."

By the use of airplanes, bombs, and poison gases of various sorts, "a great city could be destroyed in five minutes," maintains Thomas A. Edison in a New York *American* interview; "and in half an hour every living creature in the vicinity—men, women and children—could be burned to death or suffocated by these deadly gases." Yet, asserts Dr. Raymond F.

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Bacon, director of the Mellon Industrial Research Institute at Pittsburgh, "chemists know that the use of poison gases during war has come to stay." W. Lee Lewis also has this to say in the *Chemical Bulletin:*

"Poison gas is the most economical and humane weapon yet devised by the mind of man. Its efficiency is shown in the widespread casualties of the recent World War produced by this agent: Thirty per cent. of the American casualties; a fourteen hundred per cent. increase in British casualties after the introduction of mustard gas; its capacity to harass and handicap an army through the mere enforced wearing of the gas-mask."

"All of which goes to show that it is a pretty tough villain who is so bad that nobody can be found to make out a case for him," remarks the Duluth *Herald.* "The theory that by making war more and more horrible you diminish the chance of a war is an amazingly faulty theory," asserts the Baltimore *American,* and as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* puts it:

"There never will be a method of warfare so terrible that men will refuse to engage in it. Flirting with death is inherent in human nature. The invention of firearms was, perhaps, just as radical an improvement in the art of killing as was the introduction of poison gas. Firearms might have been called 'intolerable.' But they did not put a dampener on war, any more than did the use of the war chariot or the long-bow or the metal sword. Compared with the trireme, the modern battle-ship is a horrible engine, but its appearance did not spell the cessation of naval warfare.

"General Fries overlooks the fact that as soon as an 'intolerable' instrument of death appears, the immediate sequel is the invention of protection against it. Armor counteracted swords and the battle-ax, just as the gas-mask was almost coevil with gas.

"There is a way, however, to prevent nations from using chemical poisons in warfare—the creation of a militant public

CRUSH THEM NOW!

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

opinion against the practise, and the agreement of nations to refrain from their use. If dum-dum bullets were eschewed by both sides in the last war, why is it not possible to ban gases?"

Many editors hail the report of the American Advisory Committee of the Washington Conference, advocating the abolition of poison gas, liquid fire, and other chemical agents in warfare. The Committee, it should be said, keeps in touch with public sentiment on certain matters that come before the Conference, and advises the American delegates accordingly.

"America's influence at the Conference," declares the St. Louis *Star,* "should be thrown against the weapons that are directed against non-combatants—the submarine and poison gas."

THE MODERN GOD OF WAR.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Since a gas attack is uncontrollable, chemical warfare falls into the well-poisoning class," agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* while the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* maintains that "as to the barbarity of chemical warfare . . . there is no argument." "For the present Conference to adjourn without a vigorous condemnation of such uncivilized weapons would be an evasion of its plain duty," avers the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph.* "What is this 'humane' method of warfare of which the chemists speak?" asks the New York *Evening Mail*—

"Is it the spreading of gas that will torture and poison honorable and gallant men not only through their lungs but through their skins, that will reach far behind the fighting lines and send women and children to horrible death, that will kill all vegetation and secure the starvation of peoples for years after war ceases? If this be a chemist's idea of humane warfare, God deliver the world from its chemists! Evidently it is not a soldier's idea of warfare, or General Pershing would have indorsed it. And, be it remembered, the soldier fights on the field, not in the laboratory."

When all is said and done, however, agree the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* the Des Moines *Register,* the Baltimore *Sun* and a dozen other newspapers, "it is useless to forbid inventions; the only way to prevent the use of aerial bombs, submarines, and poison gas in war is to prevent war." Adds the New York *Globe:*

"Some gases do not kill, some kill without pain, some torture as well as kill, but these statements are also true of rifle and artillery fire. There is no more to be said in favor of tearing men to pieces with shells or bombs, macerating their flesh with high-power rifle bullets, or stabbing them in the face or intestines with bayonets than there is for suffocating or burning them with gas.

"War is slaughter, and can never be anything else, and victory will always go to the contestant who is best at killing."

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THE FARM BLOC—A PERIL OR A HOPE?

THE "KEN-CAP-CLAN" that "cares not three corn-belt or cow-country whoops for the Republican program or the old seats of Republican strength" is "in the saddle in Congress," or, to shift to another editor's figure, it "has taken the bit in its teeth and run away." Be it horse or rider, the New York *Times* professes to take the agricultural bloc in Congress very lightly, and prophesies that "it will pass with the depression from which it sprang, like the Wheel, the Brothers of Freedom, the Society of Equity, the Farmers' Alliance, the Greenbackers, and other shadows." But to a goodly number of other newspapers, it is far from a joke that, as the Seattle *Times* puts it, "after political upheavals in the country which were inspired by the presence of spokesmen for business minorities in the Houses," the agriculturist clan led by Senators Kenyon and Capper should "calmly proceed to build up a machine in Congress infinitely more powerful than any that business ever possest." The farm bloc, observes this paper's Washington correspondent, "is aggressive and cohesive and knows precisely what it wants and how to get it." Various correspondents remind us that this group succeeded in having its way with much of the tax revision, including the retention of a high surtax on large incomes, and that it was able to force through at the last session of Congress the passage of the billion dollar Farm Export Credit Act, the Capper-Tincher Bill regulating grain exchanges, legislation for government control of meat packing, the Emergency Tariff Act, and two measures increasing the effectiveness of the Farm Loan System. In the coming session, they tell us, these "embattled farmers" intend to fight for the enactment of a cooperative marketing bill, reduction in freight rates, and more financial aid to farmers. Recent dispatches report that the bloc will defeat any sales tax in connection with a Soldiers' Bonus Bill. "The farmers' program is far from completed, and the farmers are far from satisfied," is the way a New York *World* correspondent puts it, and he predicts that "the agricultural bloc will make itself felt again when the tariff is considered no less than when a new tax revision measure is brought forward."

RATHER DIFFICULT DRIVING.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

This new political development, this prodigious activity—is it a menace or a promise? The answer would seem to be to a considerable extent a matter of occupation and geography. At least, Senator Capper, who was born in Kansas and owns a chain of farm papers, believes that the efforts of the farm bloc are helping to bring national prosperity, while Secretary Weeks, who was born in New Hampshire and is a banker and broker by profession, sees in the new bloc system a real menace to our institutions. Eastern newspapers and business organs generally are inclined to agree with the Secretary of War. In the opinion of Mr. Weeks, who has served in both Houses of Congress, the activity of such a powerful bi-partizan group "has had a tendency to weaken effective government, has resulted in irresponsible legislation, prevented both parties from carrying out the pledges made in their platforms, and in time will divide the legislative branch of the Government into groups, each group championing a special cause, and we will see one group combining with another to bring about a control of legislative action in the interests of a particular faction." "Carried to its logical conclusion," the bloc system, we are told, might divide the country "into hostile factions or groups, one class plundered by another, and the country powerless to defend or maintain its interests, national or international." Here the Boston *Herald* concurs with the Secretary. "This is political brigandage pure and simple," avers the New York *Herald*, likewise agreeing. The antipathy to blocs seems to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to be "due to sound political instinct," for "in so far as the system succeeds, it deprives the people of any real control of parties, or any real method to make the will of the actual majority effective in legislation." Farther south the Richmond *News Leader* joins the chorus of alarm, and the Lexington (Ky.) *Leader* says that "the blocs which are being formed in Congress tend in the wrong direction and cloud the future."

When we turn to the business press we find the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* protesting against the "group selfishness" of the agricultural and other blocs in Congress: "born of honest, patriotic, and worthy impulses, they have in too many cases sunk into vicious, vindictive, and sordid practises." Their program is shortsighted, too, according to *The American Banker*, for—

"Just as the agricultural bloc with its tariff tinkering spoiled part of the farmer's market, it has wrought the same effect by causing the defeat of the bill exempting from taxation American capital invested in foreign business enterprises."

But to these and all the other critics of the farm bloc, Senator Capper, one of its most influential members, says in a recent letter to his *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), after explaining that the farmer is really the backbone of the nation:

"Wall Street and Big Business should be aiding instead of fighting its best friend; should be aiding instead of opposing the efforts of farm blocs in Congress.

"I believe that for the next quarter century the outstanding policy of this nation should be the carrying out of a great constructive program for the encouragement and upbuilding of its farm industry. The much maligned Farm Bloc has such a program well started in Congress. If all its measures are enacted, they will lay a broad foundation on which may be erected the world's best and most enduring system of agriculture. That also would mean the upbuilding of what would be the world's most enduring and most wide-spread and genuine national prosperity."

And the Secretary of War's grave condemnation of the farm bloc is thus picked to pieces by the New York *Globe:*

"The history of representative government in this country and wherever liberty has advanced among men, has been the record of group action. The barons who wrested the Magna Carta from King John at Runnymede were a bloc, and an agricultural bloc at that. As new bodies of citizens came to power they have always demanded a share in the fruits of govern-

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HARD GOING OVER THE MOUNTAIN.
—Baer in *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka).

THE SHORN LAMB.
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

A FARM AND A LABOR VIEW OF RAILROAD ILLS.

ment. In this country the agricultural bloc is the oldest, and formerly it was the richest and most respectable of all in power at Washington. The industrial and financial interests for which the Republican party has been spokesman during recent decades was counted an upstart bloc, an intruder, during the first half of the nineteenth century. . . .

"The underlying objection to the agricultural bloc is thus not to the bloc as such. Secretary Weeks has never evinced any alarm over the business bloc, which is active. His dismay arises from the fact that a new political power threatens the sway of his own group. That is not an evil. Representative government looks to the enfranchisement of all classes and groups. Laws in a democratic country are, in effect, collective bargains. The interests of Secretary Weeks's financial bloc clash with those of Senator Kenyon's agricultural bloc, and the result is a compromise between them and others. It would be bad for the country for either the agriculturists or the financiers or the manufacturers or the merchants or the organized unionists or for any other single group to dictate the national policy. But it is gain and not loss to have the farmers and all others who exercise political power coming frankly into the open and asking for what they want. The objection is not that they have ceased to pretend, but that they are so powerful. During this time of transition they possess the balance of power, and they are feared. But what they are doing is of the essence of democracy."

This, of course, is not all that the newspapers are saying about the bloc. One offers comparisons between it and political developments in European legislatures. Another predicts the end of our traditional two-party system. More than one Democratic paper suggests that the Republican party leaders in 1920 are entirely to blame for these bloc developments in Congress. Correspondents enlighten us about the personnel of the agricultural bloc. They agree that there is an inside group of twenty or less in the Senate, but that as many as thirty-five can generally be counted on to vote with the "hard and fast regulars," led by Senator Kenyon. In the Senate group there are about two Republicans to one Democrat. There is also a less highly organized non-partizan body of Representatives who vote together to further agricultural interests. There are other groups composed of Senators or Congressmen acting together, but the only ones that have actually organized, besides the farm group, are these, according to the New York *Herald:*

"Pacific Coast bloc, irrigation bloc, ex-service men's bloc, and the new or 'baby' Congressmen's bloc."

THE RAILROADS' CHRISTMAS CAROL

"YES, VIRGINIA, there is a Santa Claus," one hears our editors saying in effect to the railroads as they look at that little $50,000,000 gift in annual savings, which the roads have just received through the Railroad Labor Board's recent revision of working conditions. The rôle of Santa Claus in this particular Christmas party would seem to be thrust upon the railroad employees, for besides what they give up under the new working rules, 1,650,000 of them are being asked by the executives to accept a wage cut of from ten to twenty per cent. in order to strengthen the carriers' financial position. The public, which in years gone by used to be a rank outsider when the railroads gave their parties, has been carefully invited this time, and is informed that it may find a few sugar plums on the Christmas-tree. Both the farmer as producer and the city man as consumer of food are favored guests. The reduction of approximately 16 per cent. on Western freight rates on hay and grain, taking effect on the 27th, is expected to profit the shippers by about $32,000,000. Then there is the nation-wide ten per cent. reduction in rates on farm products offered by the roads and being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would mean a saving of about $55,000,000 to the shipping public.

Everything considered, says Mr. Ben W. Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board, in a cheerful pre-Christmas statement, "the railroad situation is more conducive to optimism than it has been for many months. The absence of any serious general labor disturbance, combined with the disposition of the carriers to make voluntary reductions in freight rates, will contribute to the restoration of sound business conditions." There is ample testimony, agrees the Troy *Times*, "to show that there is both on the part of the public and the railroads a better temper than existed during the period of most severe stress. This encourages belief that problems remaining to be adjusted will be solved in a spirit of conciliation and fair play." And the Troy paper also finds good reason for Christmas cheer in renewed railroad activity:

"Among the most encouraging indications of improvement in transportation and industrial conditions are the resumption of work in railroad shops which have been closed for long periods,

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and the orders placed by some of the large companies for new or additional equipment. A writer who has given special attention to this phase of the situation mentions several of the leading locomotive-building companies and supply concerns as having received such orders, adding that the plants affected 'are in for a fairly busy winter and spring.' It is mentioned that the orders given include 'stock, box, gondola, refrigerator, convertible, ballast, coal and various other kinds of cars.' That is, the companies are acquiring an outfit of rolling stock adapted to meet every phase of railroad operation. One company's big order is for fifty-five locomotives, 127 steel passenger cars and 7,300 freight cars.

"The meaning of all this is unmistakable. Some of the leading railroads of the country are anticipating a great increase of business and are preparing to meet the expected demand on their facilities. The developments are all the more significant because they follow a period of exceptional stagnation in industry and of grave difficulties faced by railroads."

R.R. LABOR BOARD
RAILROADS
I.C.C. RATE COMMISSION
THIS SECTION RESERVED FOR LABOR AND COST OF LIVING
SECTION RESERVED FOR SHIPPERS AND GENERAL PUBLIC
WHAT WAGES THE RAILROADS MUST PAY
WHAT RATES THE RAILROADS MAY CHARGE

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ISN'T IT RATHER DANGEROUS NOT TO HAVE THE TWO HITCHED TOGETHER IN SOME WAY?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. Scrooge appears at this Christmas feast in the shape of the Providence *Journal*, which gloomily remarks that altho the war was ended three years ago, a "beginning has hardly been made" in the work of railroad readjustment. There is evidence, it says, that notwithstanding the 12½ per cent. wage reduction ordered by the Labor Board some time ago, "the schedules are still excessive in comparison with that of workers in other lines of industry." "Besides," *The Journal* adds, "the effect of the long postponed modification of rules upon operating expenses can not be determined. The railroad situation, accordingly, is not satisfactory.

During the holidays, a discussion of railroad rates and wages and working conditions may not seem particularly appropriate, but it is this current readjustment of rates and rules that dozens of newspapers agree to look upon as indications of progress toward normal conditions of railroading. Normal conditions of railroading will go far to bring about normal conditions in all business and industry, and there is no Christmas present which the country would welcome more gleefully than a definite promise of a revival of business in the early months of the New Year.

Turning first to the new railroad rules we note that they are a revision by the Railroad Labor Board of the nation-wide regulations which were established during government ownership, which will affect 400,000 railroad shopworkers, perhaps 450,000 when normal conditions return. It will mean a saving of $50,000,000 to the roads, a sum equal to that lopped off the payrolls by the similar revision of six months ago. The decision was followed a few days later by a reduction of overtime pay for certain kinds of railroad labor. The revision of the rules has been called an "open shop" decision in the headlines because it affords provision for a representation of non-unionized minorities in the shops. But, says a statement issued by members of the Board, "the existing unions are recognized by the Board and by the Transportation Act as representative of the majority." What has been done, as Associated Press writers point out, is to lend elasticity to working arrangements. "Under previous agreements with the shop crafts, including the national agreement, it has been the custom to define and detail the various types of work belonging to each craft." The railroad managers have objected to some of these classifications. "For example, work not requiring a mechanic's skill was assigned to a skilled mechanic, thus making efficient and economical operation impossible, according to the railroads." The new rules broaden the scope of each worker's activities. For instance, "the machinist working on running repairs may connect or disconnect any wiring, coupling or pipe connections necessary to repair machinery or equipment. This work was previously assigned to electricians and sheet metal workers only."

Railroad executives and labor leaders have not been saying much about this for publication. Both seem to doubt, remarks a New York *Times* writer, whether the roads will really save anything like the $50,000,000 estimated by the Labor Board statisticians. Mr. B. M. Jewell, who heads the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, points out in somewhat cryptic language that the railroads have now received about all they ought to have in the way of direct and indirect wage revisions. President Samuel E. Felton of the Chicago Great Western admits that the new rules "should tend to remedy to some extent the waste and inefficiency" caused by the old ones. But, he continues, "the decision does not give relief from the bad effects produced by the application of most of the working rules throughout the country regardless of widely varying local conditions."

This is not very hearty thanks, but the editors are more enthusiastic over the railroad's Christmas gift from the Labor Board. The Brooklyn *Eagle* finds the relegation of "the McAdoo mechanic" to his proper place an "impressively revolutionary development." "A boon for the railroads," is the Boston *News Bureau's* phrase. "By every count the award is welcome," declares the Richmond *News-Leader*. The new order, says the Rochester *Post-Express*, "will conduce to both the profit and efficiency of the roads." Similar observations come from papers in New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Seattle, Cleveland, Dallas, and Newark, N. J. Several papers insist that while the railroads gain the workers do not lose. The New York *World* and *Herald* point out that the change is a good thing for the skilled workman, who is entitled to a higher rating than his unskilled brother. It seems to the Indianapolis *Star* that "the railway shopmen will profit more from efficiency and the prosperity of the transportation companies than they could hope to gain by maintaining useless jobs and restrictions that increase living costs to everybody and are a drag on the normal development of business activities." But to a radical spokesman for labor like the Butte *Bulletin* the Labor Board

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DRAGGING HIM INTO IT. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

decision seems a great triumph for reaction and for the "capitalists":

"Low wages, long hours, petty tyranny and discharge without appeal will from now on be the order of the day. The railway worker will be at the mercy of as conscienceless a gang of bandits as ever operated in a country which is a Mecca for this species."

The railroad wage cuts will be rather late for Christmas, if they come at all, for they are still to be submitted to the Labor Board. Formal notices have already been posted by Eastern and Western railroads calling for conferences on wage reductions, and Southern lines are expected to make similar announcements. Reductions varying from ten to twenty per cent., according to the class of labor involved, will affect more than 1,650,000 men. It will be remembered that the Railroad Labor Board gave an increase of 22½ per cent. in pay May 1, 1920. Last July the Board cut the pay by about 12½ per cent. Now the railroads, as the newspaper writers explain, would like to lop off the remaining ten per cent. to bring wages back to the early 1920 level. But "this means a finish fight," says one labor leader, and certain groups of railroad workers have gone on record as demanding wage increases of from five to seventeen per cent., so that the Railroad Labor Board will have a far from simple problem on its hands. Some editors expect a decision as soon as February.

Finally, the freight rate situation needs a few words of explanation. There have been a number of reductions in various sections and for various commodities from the level established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in August, 1920. Last October the Commission suggested a decrease approximating 16 per cent. in rates on hay and grain west of the Mississippi. Late in November the decision was made mandatory, to take effect on or before December 27. In the meantime, the railroad executives have agreed on a ten per cent. cut in carload freight rates on farm products. This reduction, which it is thought might cost the roads $55,000,000 a year, is to be generally applicable throughout the United States except on traffic moving wholly within New England. The reduction, it is explained, would include the sixteen per cent. reductions and would not be added to them. Hearings on this suggestion have been begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Typical of much editorial comment is the following from the Indianapolis *News:*

"The belief generally prevails among men versed in commercial and industrial affairs that a return to better conditions has been largely checked by high transportation costs, and that as these costs decline conditions will improve.

"That the rate cut will do much to help conditions among the farmers can hardly be doubted, nor can it be doubted that the farming business needs stimulation."

THE BATTLE OF PACKINGTOWN

RED PEPPER, TEAR-GAS, AND BULLETS were freely used in the recent Chicago riots, when mobs numbering a hundred thousand persons surged about the stockyards. Packing-house strikers and their sympathizers gave battle to strike-breakers and the police, with the result that two men were killed and scores injured, we are informed by the Chicago *Daily News*. True, we were told in November that employees of the "Big Five" packing-houses had themselves agreed to an average wage reduction of eight per cent., after an examination of the company books, but at the time, points out the Baltimore *American*, "there were indications that perhaps things were not as simple as they seemed." Certainly, if the report were true, other editors remarked, the fixing of wages in a national industry by a "plant congress" of workers and executives was an unprecedented move. It seems, however, according to a Department of Labor statement, that "both union and non-union workers were alike aroused by the proposed reduction," and a strike affecting some 45,000 packing-house workers in fifteen cities was the result. Serious rioting, however, occurred only in Chicago, it is said, altho National Guardsmen were called to St. Paul. Legal proceedings instituted by the packers to restrain the strikers from interfering with the operation of packing plants in various Middle Western cities seemed to be of little avail, but finally the advent of two Federal and two State mediators had a quieting effect in the midwest metropolis.

"The Chicago controversy has been the most serious in the packing industry in a dozen years," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which does not believe that the "company union," or "plant congress" "as a substitute for the abandoned system of collective bargaining, with impartial arbitration, has established itself as an insurance against strikes." The present strike "has long been foreseen, and never should have occurred," avers the New York *Evening Post*, "and for its occurrence the packers are chiefly to blame." "They may be perfectly correct in their contention that their economic situation makes a cut in wages imperative," *The Evening Post* goes on, "but if this position is unassailable, they could have submitted it to arbitration." As this paper explains:

"During the war the industry was upon a wage-and-hour basis fixed by Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, acting for the Department of Labor. The strike threatened last March was forestalled by a supplementary agreement under the same arbitrator, embodying marked wage cuts and good until September 15. Union leaders have been willing to continue on an arbitration basis as

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regards wages, but the packers have instead tried to establish 'plant assemblies' or 'company unions' and to induce them to accept the 10 to 15 per cent. cut in pay and the ten-hour day. Armour's obtained this acceptance, and the Swift, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson companies have demanded the same basis. But the workers declare that the 'company unions' are unrepresentative, being mere creatures of the packers. A strike vote of 35,354 to 3,490 gives force to this contention."

AT THE END OF THE BAYONET.

—Callaghan in the Minneapolis *Minnesota Daily Star* (Labor).

Judge Alschuler acted as arbitrator in the packing business from 1917 to last autumn, notes the New York *Globe*. Then—

"Judge Alschuler ceased to serve because the packers no longer desired his intervention. Having eliminated the kind of supervision which President Harding is now proposing for all industry, the packers organized shop councils and immediately lowered wages. The wage reduction may have been just or it may not. The essential fact is that neither the public nor the workers are now in a position to judge. The packers would to-day be better off, the workers would be undisturbed, and the nation would have been spared the shame of a pitched battle between police and women and little children had the system of arbitration been continued.

"It is a tragedy that governmental aid was refused months ago. The mistake should not be continued. President Harding should call for an investigation in which Secretaries Hoover and Davis participate."

"The public would rather see a frank refusal to treat with the workers at all than an attempt to cover up such a refusal under sham forms," believes the Baltimore *American*. For, as the Chicago *Evening Post* remarks, "the public is always the chief victim when either capitalism or unionism get the upper hand over the other." "The shop representation plan," in the opinion of this Chicago paper, is still an experiment, "but it is a step of cooperation directed with apparent sincerity toward the ending of industrial warfare." In this the New York *Times* agrees, but adds:

"It has often failed; when successful it has not always been permanent. On the part of both employers and employed it calls for a high degree of intelligence, self-control and vigilant liberality of mind. Capital perforce must abandon the idea that it can do what it will with its own; labor has to learn that it can earn more and receive more only by increased efficiency, to which trained and capable management is necessary."

Then there is the other side of the question, as set forth by the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*. "The reduction in wages, which caused the strike," it reminds us, "was suggested by the plant conference boards of the packing-houses, which are made up of representatives both of the packers and the workers themselves."

"For this very reason, then, the strike will set back the cause of employee representation in the conduct of great industrial institutions in so far as this conduct has to do with the employees themselves, their wages and their working conditions. It will revive the discredited and increasingly costly plan of conducting industrial affairs upon the basis of conflict rather than cooperation. The packing-house industry at least will be back again upon the wholly indefensible position that employers and employees are enemies rather than friends.

"But a more imminent danger to the success of the strike lies in the great number of unemployed men in the nation. Many of the packing-house employees are of the unskilled class and others are of the not highly skilled character, so that it will be no difficult matter to fill their places. The packing-house managers have announced that the men will lose their jobs for good, and that their places will be filled by others who will be taught the trade. And the prospects offered by such a determination are not any too bright for those who may have decided to quit their jobs.

"The railroad employees, whose places would have been hard to fill, were prevented from striking largely by the force of public opinion, and it would be well if the packing employees would

REMEMBER MRS. O'LEARY'S COW.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

give earnest consideration to the motives that actuated their brother workers. The chances for harm growing out of the strike to both employers and employees, as well as to future industrial relationships, are almost limitless; the chances for good are nil."

"It is difficult to see what the riotous element among the packing industry's employees expect to gain by their defiance of law and order," agrees the San Diego *Union;* "even if their cause is just, they are not going about it in the right way to compel recognition of its justice."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

GENE DEBS is for the open door.—*Dallas News.*

WHERE moonshine comes from is a secret still.—*New York American.*

DOESN'T freedom in Ireland make you feel wistful?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Mad Mullah seems to have taken his last death quite seriously.—*Punch (London).*

"MICROSCOPE reveals 22 teeth in a mosquito." We believe it.—*Asheville Times.*

NEVER was it more necessary to handle China with care.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Chinese should be good at ironing out differences in the Far East.—*Asheville Times.*

How easy it would be for nations to reform if there was nothing left to grab.—*Binghamton Sun.*

CHINA will now follow Japan into our wonderful alliance of English-speaking peoples.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE English-speaking people agree in most things except the English they speak.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

CANADA and the United States found the right armament ratio a hundred years ago: 0-0.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Chinese question would be difficult enough if the Chinese themselves could agree upon what it is.—*Indianapolis Star.*

GETTING THE KNOTS UNTIED.

—Pease in the *Newark News.*

A MAN never becomes so lost to decency and righteousness that he can't see the other fellow's duty.—*New York Telegram.*

CHANG-TSO-LIN, China's great general, has five wives and was once a brigand. That's why he can afford five.—*Washington Post.*

IT will take a generation of dime novels to make the Far East as dear to the heart of America as the Far West.—*Canton Repository.*

IT looks as tho the professional Irish-American politicians would have to hustle around and get a new issue.—*Kansas City Times.*

SOME people are so busy worrying about the general depression that they haven't time to go after new business.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

IF it is true that there are no cuss words in the Japanese language, how do the Japs start a Lizzie on a cold morning?—*Newark Ledger.*

THE difference between a pedagog and a demagog is that one works against ignorance and the other gets a profit out of it.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

YOU see, each Power must have islands in the Pacific so it can establish a naval base for the protection of its Pacific islands.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

"EUROPE will never concede that we are cultured until some of our celebrities begin to make farewell tours over there." *Evening Telegram.* Well, what about Bergdoll?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PRESENTS also make the heart grow fonder.—*Asheville Times.*

THE dove of peace isn't kept in a diplomatic coup.—*Passaic News.*

JOSHUA couldn't make the modern son stand still.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

IT isn't what a man stands for, as much as what he falls for.—*Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian.*

A FARE fight is not always a fair fight.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IF prosperity will only return, we will ask no questions.—*Asheville Times.*

THE present dream of Middle Europe is a square meal.—*Albany Times-Union.*

EDISON has found the road to success paved with good inventions.—*Asheville Times.*

THERE are two kinds of marks—and one kind buys the other kind.—*New York World.*

REALLY, it begins to look as if Senator Tom Watson's silence is the most golden there is.—*Dallas News.*

DURING the shortage of nurses "Roll Your Own" is the motto in baby-carriage circles.—*New York American.*

THEY talk much now of professional women. Personally, we have never met an amateur.—*New York American.*

GERMAN bands are said to be looting and raiding in Upper Silesia. We should think they could make enough trouble by merely playing.—*New York World.*

AND if Ulster decides not to accept, will there be two Orange Free States on the map of the world?—*Kansas City Star.*

IN return for independence China ought to be willing to surrender the laundry privilege in the United States.—*Portsmouth Times.*

IF you are superstitious just add up 5-5-3 and maybe you can account for Japan's objection to it.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF Duffy in the Gaelic language becomes Dhubhthaigh, what would Lake Muchelookmeguntic look like in Gaelic?—*New York Evening Post.*

A WRITER says nine-tenths of the people know how to drive a car. Evidently he hasn't studied the police court records.—*Mansfield News.*

SENATOR WATSON might make another hit by demanding a Senatorial investigation of some of the lynchings in Georgia.—*Columbia Record.*

THOSE who claim credit for inaugurating the disarmament movement are a little late. The movement was begun 1921 years ago.—*Fremont Tribune.*

THE four-Power agreement talked of at the Washington Conference is not to be an alliance but a concert. The Powers will transact their business by an exchange of notes then.—*Kansas City Times.*

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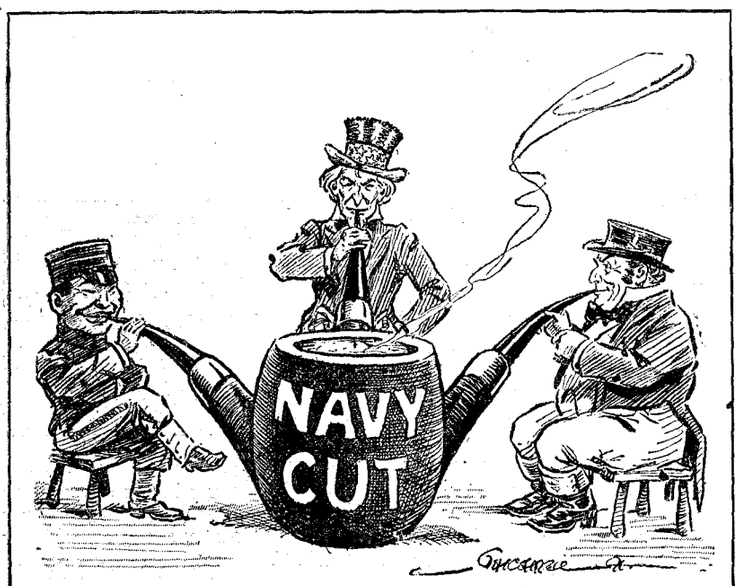
FOREIGN COMMENT

AMERICA'S NEW TRIUMPH

THE CERTAINTY OF A NAVAL HOLIDAY was one triumph for America, and in less than a month she achieves a second, by the conclusion of the quadruple pact in the Pacific, is the happy exclamation of various French editors who say American prestige has never been higher since she entered the war in 1917. No less enthusiastic is the acclaim of their English colleagues, who are unreserved in their eulogies of President Harding and Secretary Hughes for their "invigorating essay of idealism in action," which the London *Observer* describes as "sweeping aside the stale, stagnant pessimism about the future of peace and war, and showing the world that international problems of the most stubborn order will yield to negotiators who have peace as their purpose, and the world as it is before their eyes." The details of the terms and extent of the agreement as well as the opinions of the leading delegates of the signatory Powers, will be found in the leading article of this issue. Meanwhile, in recording the verdicts of the overseas press, we find the London *Daily Chronicle*, called Lloyd George's newspaper, expressing the belief that "it is possible now to regard the Conference as having put an end for the present to the evil prospect of a Pacific armaments race and the fateful friction and jealousies in China, and also as placing Pacific affairs on a most satisfactory footing of mutual consultation, recognition and guaranty." To this newspaper occur four specific comments, as follows:



THE PIPE OF PEACE.

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

"First—The British Empire has the most varied and vulnerable interests in the Pacific and will proportionately be an immense gainer by the elimination of militarism and rivalry from that vast region.

"Secondly—The Power outside the new concert—Holland—won't lose, but will gain by its establishment.

"Thirdly—We entirely indorse what Mr. Balfour said about our excellent relations with Japan, and are most gratified that the bond between us has not been severed, but only enlarged so as to bring in other friends.

"Fourthly—That prospect thus opened of close, definite cooperation with the United States corresponds to the dominant political instinct of all British democracies—both in Britain and those in the Dominions."

The London *Daily Telegraph* avers that by this achievement alone President Harding's Administration has "justified to the full the bold magnanimous stroke of statesmanship which amazed the world six months ago." *The Westminster Gazette* declares it has "earned the good-will of the world by the success of its initiative" in leading the world out of "a nightmare of misunderstanding about secret motives," and adds:

"With the Anglo-Japanese Alliance out of the way England will occupy a stronger position as an honest broker in any dispute between America and Japan, and Anglo-American relations should be immeasurably happier and Anglo-Japanese relations no worse."

The London *Daily News* recalls that long ago it "suggested that the Japanese alliance might be obviated simply by extending it so as to include other Powers." But it believes a pact of the Four Powers is much more than an extension of that kind, and that "a formal agreement between America, Great Britain, France and Japan about anything on earth is a factor of the first moment in the consolidation of the world's stability." The London *Daily Mail* thinks world friendship will be greatly strengthened by the pact and "by the disappearance of our own treaty with Japan which has increasingly obstructed a complete understanding with the United States." Says the London *Times:*

"Never has a document of greater promise to mankind been adopted by the representatives of four such mighty States; never has an agreement upon a subject of such unprecedented importance been so easily, so gladly sanctioned by the spokesmen of nations whose most vital interests it concerns. In lands where peace is cherished as the chiefest of blessings it will be welcomed with profound satisfaction."

The London *Morning Post* describes the pact as "the greatest achievement of our time in constructive statesmanship" and points out that altho it "concerns the Pacific, its existence necessarily involves cordial cooperation on all other matters between America and Great Britain, the two nations which above all are resolved to maintain peace." It believes that Article II of the new agreement which meets any "aggressive action of any other Power" is a much surer guaranty against a breach of world peace than all the "machinery of Geneva," and adds:

"In a word, the proceedings at Washington show that after the turmoil of war and the distorted imaginings which its horrors awoke in the minds of well-intentioned but hysterical men, the world is at last returning to common sense, and the way of common sense is the way of peace. We are sure that his country, remembering the many services of his great career, is convinced that at Washington Mr. Balfour has reached the highest pitch of unselfish patriotism and supreme statesmanship."

This London newspaper thinks the inclusion of France is of the happiest import, being "in substance the accomplishment of that tri-partite agreement which, had it not been unfortunately prevented, would have served so powerfully to settle distracted Europe." Moreover, the inclusion of France

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has done much to bridge the gap between Paris and London, we are told by the French press, and the semi-official Paris *Temps* sees everyone's interests enhanced by the quadruple pact, including the states not signatory to it, such as the South American republics and the Netherlands. As to the part of the Japanese in the new combination, *Le Temps* observes:

"In dissolving the Anglo-Japanese alliance for the Treaty of Four, Japan is sacrificing nothing essential. The Anglo-Japanese alliance gave Japan her entry among the great nations of the world, and now the Washington treaty confirms her place there. England would never have held to the treaty against America in case of war, but now the Japanese position as an Asiatic power with a rôle in Asia, is more confirmed than ever.

"For ten years Japan can send to Asia her formidable excess population, and the thinly peopled districts along the Pacific Coast will have nothing to fear. Later we shall see what will happen. Each generation has its peculiar problem."

THE YANKEE MAGICIAN.

His disappearing ship trick.

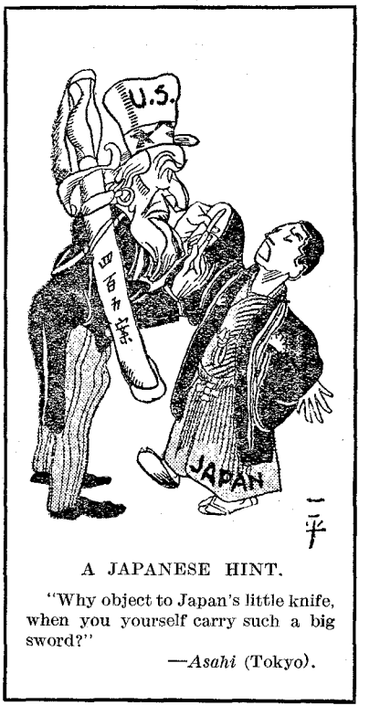
—*Asahi* (Tokyo).

Turning to Japan herself, Tokyo dispatches state that the international standing of Japan is now raised much higher, and eminent Japanese officials assert that what she lost through the abrogation of her alliance with Great Britain she will regain through the new agreement. Men in public life are quoted in the press as expressing genuine enthusiasm over the arrangement, we read, not as a new scheme, but as a continuance of the present valuable alliance. Moreover, they give out the impression that in their belief there is a possibility of realizing President Harding's "association of nations" in which Japan would remain one of the great Powers, which means much to Japanese self-respect.

In Italy the Rome *Tribuna* remarks:

"America's signal success in the agreement represents the guaranty that no nation will be able to attempt any warlike action without the previous consent of all four big nations. It is a guaranty of peace, soundly constituted, just where the danger of another war was greatest. The United States has won a noteworthy advantage in obtaining from the world's major Powers a guaranty of its own security."

While the press of The Netherlands welcomes the announcement of the pact, it expresses some wonder as to how far the American Senate is willing to collaborate in the matter. Also it is interesting to note the avowal of The Hague *Nieuwe Courant* that Holland's delicate position in the Pacific prevents her from joining the entente, for if Holland did so, she would thus declare the same policy as other powers—namely, that there are possibilities of her coming into collision with other nations. Holland's real work at Washington, according to this newspaper, must be to "maintain the ideals of former President Wilson," and it says that this work should be the logical continuation of The Hague and Geneva.



A JAPANESE HINT.

"Why object to Japan's little knife, when you yourself carry such a big sword?"

—*Asahi* (Tokyo).

Australian newspapers welcome the pact, and Premier Hughes, in a public statement, says it is "especially significant for Australia," which has its own very important Pacific problem, and that "it insures our security."

MEXICO'S ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION

A VAST CHANGE has recently come over the people of Mexico and, what is more to the point, over those who shape its destinies; but to determine in advance the final outcome of this change, especially in view of the "system of obstruction with which it has to cope abroad," is a task for a prophet. This is the frank declaration of a famous expert foreign observer, Dr. E. J. Dillon, who says the best a conscientious chronicler can undertake in Mexico is to describe and characterize the principal signs and tokens of its reconstruction, and he finds them eminently favorable. His opportunities of observation were exceptionally good, he tells us in the London *Contemporary Review*, for he traveled with General Obregon, Mexico's President, over thousands of miles of the republic. Under the Carranzist régime he had become familiar with many parts of Mexico, and he reminds us that in those days soldiers had to escort the trains, and there was always fear that brigands might derail or blow up the trains in order to kill, rob, or hold the passengers for ransom. This was about May, 1920, since which time we are told that—

"A complete transformation has been undergone by the country, and it is interesting to note the people's mental reactions with the purer and exhilarating moral atmosphere created by the new régime. I have observed the beneficent change everywhere, among all classes and in all walks of life. I accompanied General Obregon on his various journeys. Our trains were not escorted by soldiers; we generally traveled in second-class carriages, mingled with the people, listened to what they had to say, observed their demeanor towards the new authorities, and learned their grievances and aspirations. . . .

"Already the Government is assiduously repairing the damage caused by its predecessors and their enemies. The railways are being returned or about to be returned to their owners. Rebellions have ceased. Even Villa, who for years was the ineradicable plague of the country, has repented and found salvation, and he and his partizans have become ardent tillers of the soil. The Government is dealing magnanimously with all its enemies. Gambling hells have been closed peremptorily, and without a day's grace, wherever the writ of the Federal Government runs. The liquor laws are being rigorously enforced. The autonomy of the individual States—despite the undesirable results which it occasionally produces—is being respected by the Central Government. The army has been materially reduced. The law everywhere is being left to take its course. Traveling is once more perfectly safe; and it looks as tho in truth a new era had already begun. In a word, this is the first of Mexico's recent revolutions after which, to use one of Obregon's winged words, it is not necessary to liberate the nation from its liberators."

This distinguished informant goes on to say that General Obregon is confronted with perplexing problems drawn from every conceivable sphere, from the domains of foreign policy as well as from internal legislation, constitutional law, national economy, railways and waterways, labor, finance, and the army. Some of

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these problems are "uncommonly delicate," but we are told that—

"The new President is gifted with an unusual stock of common, or, rather, uncommon sense, with the rare quality of leadership, and, altho still young, has vast stores of experience to draw upon. This is another striking instance of his personal luck. For 'experience,' as the Turkish proverb puts it, 'is usually a comb presented to us by destiny when our hair is all

QUEER COLLATERAL.

TINO: "I say, sir, couldn't you just advance me something on account of that little thing of mine you have sticking in your back?"

—*Evening News* (London).

gone.' But while genius in a statesman can achieve much, it can not achieve everything. The greatest kneader of human wills when charged with reconstructive work depends for results very largely upon those to whose lot it falls to translate his ideas into acts. Even an autocrat is to that extent restricted in the exercise of his power, just as a skilled artizan finds his natural limitations in the materials and the implements of which he disposes. And whether General Obregon will find enough coadjutors and subordinates of the right kind for a task of this magnitude remains to be seen."

Of all the tasks confronting General Obregon, we are told, that which will most severely strain his ingenuity and resourcefulness is the transformation of the revolutionary republic into a pacific and well-ordered community. Mexico "must become an elective law-abiding commonwealth on pain of extinction as a sovereign state," says Dr. Dillon, who holds that the alternatives are as certain "as if fate had embodied them in a formal decree." If Obregon were suddenly to pass away to-day, Dr. Dillon proceeds, his work and the best fruits of the revolution would vanish with him, but "as long as Obregon continues to direct the affairs of his country, peace and order may be deemed secure." But this is not enough, for—

"The test of a great ruler is so to govern the State and educate its members as ultimately to enable it to dispense with his services. . . . I have often talked with him on this topic, and his conception seemed to me on the whole perfectly sound. Altho neither a historian nor a politician, his views of contemporary history and politics are those of a man who has deeply meditated on the course of human affairs and their larger aspects, and who firmly grasps the main factors in the politico-social currents of his time. He realizes—much more fully than most European statesmen—the interdependence of peoples and their unconscious but continuous approximation toward an informal community of the whole human race based on the highest interests of each. His own ideal is a universal civil society cemented by justice, and his belief in its ultimate establishment is unshaken by recent events. His active undersense and feeling of the whole, joined to a keen understanding of the integral parts, constantly impels him so to adjust the interests of his country to those of humanity that the two can be closely associated. This is the quality which distinguishes him from the best of his predecessors in the Presidency, entitles him to a foremost place among the best statesmen of modern times, and warrants the high hopes entertained of his work by those who know his views and appreciate his intentions."

A FRENCH VISION OF GREEK GLOOM

NOW THAT DISSIMULATION about the complete failure of the Greek campaign in Asia Minor is no longer possible, and that the Greek evacuation of Anatolia becomes obligatory, the Athenian public is beginning to ask itself just what good has come to it out of the restoration of Constantine to the throne. Thus writes the Athens correspondent of the semi-official Paris *Temps*, who reminds us that as it is just one year ago the elections were held which resulted in the downfall of Mr. Venizelos and his party, it seems timely for the people to cast up their accounts and find their losses and gains of the past twelvemonth, especially as the present Premier Gounaris is at last forced to avow the failure of his policies. This Athens correspondent passes over the ministries of Premier Rhallys and Premier Calogeropoulos, because "everybody knows that even in those ministries Mr. Gournaris was the soul of the Government," and that the two men who preceded him were not at the head of

THE KING AND THE ANGORA.

TINO: "I could have captured that goat, but I never wanted to."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

the Cabinet because of the strength of their party, but "simply because it was necessary to delude the Entente by presenting names less compromised than that of the present Premier." We read then:

"It may be said in so many words that Mr. Gournaris, in close contact with King Constantine, has been governing Greece for the past year; and it is of interest therefore to see with what effect. Outside of the question of the restoration of the King, the program of the anti-Venizelist coalition contains the following features: Immediate demobilization, lowering of the cost of living, and constitutional reform. Now none of these projects has been

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realized, and in the matter of demobilization and the cost of living conditions to-day are much worse than they were a year ago. The number of mobilized classes is doubled, and the cost of living has risen enormously in proportion to the equally enormous decline of the drachma. Moreover, after a year of Parliamentary gabble, constitutional reform has not advanced a single step. In this matter the unproductiveness of the régime is so striking that people are beginning to ascribe it not to chance or to the incapacity of those in power, but rather to their deliberate calculation. Nor must it be forgotten that the Assembly, which dabbles with the constitutional question, is a Constituent Assembly, and that even the royal power itself can not dissolve it without a *coup d'état*. Herein lies a precious advantage which the deputies both use and abuse. Some of them, in a moment of expansion, have said: 'As long as our Assembly is indissoluble, as long as it remains constituent, we shall take care to make the discussion of constitutional reform last more than three years if necessary."

The *Temps* Athens correspondent goes on to say that many divers questions are raised, such as for example the creation of a Second Chamber, and they are so energetically forwarded by their sponsors that it will take long months to reach an agreement on them. A more singular discovery, he writes, is that Parliament has done nothing but make promises, even in the obvious matter of indemnity legislation promised to the former opposition parties, which are now in the saddle. Surely, this has not been for lack of good-will on the part of Parliament, but if all demands of all parties were to be satisfied, "it would have been necessary to sacrifice more than a milliard of drachmas." Now the State Exchequer is empty, he tells us, and no one seems to know how to replenish it, so that possibly, the government was lavish and easy with its promises "because there was no possibility of fulfilling them." Whoever suffered under the Venizelos régime, or pretends to have suffered through the agency of the Greek Government, or of the other Powers which were then acting in concord with the Greek Government, has the right to an indemnity, and this informant explains:

"The text of the bill on this point is conceived in such fashion that the individuals who carried on spy work in Macedonia for Germany, and against the Allied army of Saloniki, and who on this count should have been imprisoned or deported, are considered as victims of the Venizelist régime. Now the government of Mr. Gournaris recognized the right of these good servants of Germany to be indemnified for the violent treatment to which they had been subjected by the French military authorities of Saloniki. Unfortunately, it is necessary that they wait for their indemnity. But why? Simply because France or England's consent to a loan is indispensable. In any event, the French public and the English public have the right to know whether the money they lend to Greece is for rewarding services to Germany.

"So it is that Mr. Gournaris has not been able to realize any features of his program up to the present. But, it may be asked, has he kept intact the handsome inheritance received from Mr. Venizelos? Alas, disorganization is rife in the interior. Ionia, the dream of so many Hellenic generations, Ionia for which thousands of Greek soldiers have died in these latter months, Ionia itself is lost. This is perhaps an avowal not only of military weakness, but even more an avowal of diplomatic weakness."

Despite this situation, only a few weeks ago Mr. Gournaris, abusing the credulity of the Greek people, declared to them calmly that he enjoyed a confidence among the Powers of the Entente that Mr. Venizelos had never been able to acquire. He affirmed that as soon as he landed in Paris or in London he would be able to secure everything he asked, and the writer continues:

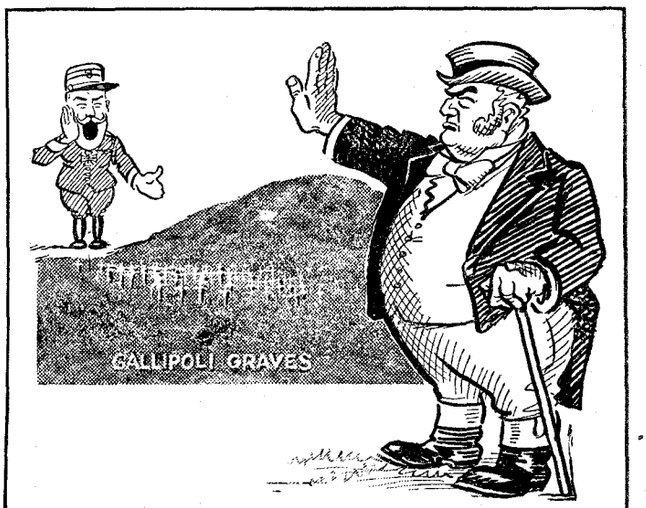
"Now he did go on his journey, and he did ask for what he wanted, but he found himself faced with a hostility and distrust, or a disdain so definitely marked, that even he himself was obliged to recognize it. The Greek people who saw him set out with so many illusions, either sincere or feigned, only now begin to understand that there is no alternative for the Greece of Constantine and Gournaris, except to abandon Asia. Venizelist Greece meant the reconstitution of the great Greek Empire of the East; Gournarist Greece means a little Greece once more, humbled, and condemned through her own fault, to perpetual vassalage towards one or the other of the great Powers."

RUSSIA'S NEW BOURGEOISIE

BOLSHEVIK CHESTS have always swelled, it is recalled, with prideful boast that Bolshevism wiped out the Russian bourgeoisie, that well-drest, well-fed, moderate, if conventional-minded class, whose very content was anathema to the discontented Bolshevik. But now comes a Bolshevik writer, A. Borissoff, who tells with disgust and indignation of the appearance of a new bourgeoisie in Russia, which is "cunning, impudent, ignorant, stops at nothing, lacks all moral restraint, and has no cultural traditions." In a Russian newspaper issued at Berlin, the *Novy Mir*, this informant goes on to say:

"The new bourgeoisie is seldom a member of the old bourgeois class. Usually it is a former small shopkeeper, a usurer, a saloonkeeper, a traveling salesman, perhaps a professional gambler, or one who deals in stolen goods. As I have already said, he has no cultural traditions, he has not even that little resemblance of external culture which the old bourgeoisie had acquired. . . .

"Without contributing to life in Soviet Russia either material values or cultural, or possessing even elementary 'virtues' of



A WISER AND A SADDER JOHN.

TINO: "Come over here."
JOHN BULL: "Never again!"
—*The Daily Express* (London).

ordinary decency, the new bourgeoisie represents a purely negative force in the economic and cultural sense.

"Crude, impudent, tasteless, primitively greedy, it is a source of moral decomposition and cultural savagery.

"Notwithstanding the primitiveness of these vulgar newcomers, they are already becoming a great force in Soviet Russia. They subordinate to themselves separate parts of the Soviet apparatus, they make the Soviet officials serve them—not the nation—that is, betray the country. The Soviet apparatus under the pressure of the bourgeoisie suffers such changes in its functions as to become substantially anti-Soviet."

One of the most shuddering indictments brought by this Bolshevik writer against the new bourgeoisie is that it "fights the Soviet government by means of bribery" and "buys the materially insecure and morally unstable portion of the Soviet bureaucracy." This is sad enough, in the view of some, but what is to be thought of a Bolshevik who laments the annihilation of the old bourgeoisie, and remorsefully wishes they had never vanished from Russia, for the writer argues:

"The entire economic policy, in so far as it affects industry and trade, depends upon the legalization of the bourgeoisie, which performs definite normal functions in the economy of the Soviet Republic. Of such a bourgeoisie there is only the smallest representation. There is need for this representation to expand and increase, and it probably will thus grow in the atmosphere created by the new policy of the government."

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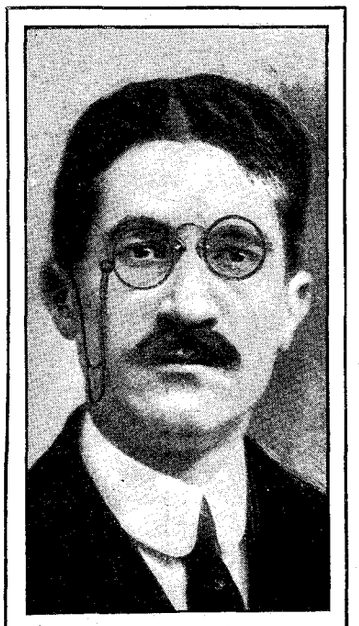
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A WARNING AGAINST EYE-GLASSES

A WARNING against all eye-glasses is given by Dr. George M. Gould, an eminent authority on eye-strain, in *American Medicine* (New York). By "eye-glasses" he means any lenses that are not steadied by bows. In other words, spectacles should always be preferred to nose-glasses. And even when spectacles are worn, the lenses should be properly cared for—something that Dr. Gould says few persons know how to do. He begins by reminding us that the objects of eye-glasses and spectacles are to increase or sharpen vision, to lessen, prevent, or cure eye-strain, and to avoid the diseases caused by it. And yet he believes that nearly all of the eye-glasses and many spectacles in actual use are often injuring the eyes and general health of the wearers. He continues:



HOW NOT TO DO IT.

"In view of the fact that many of such glasses have been ordered by oculists and opticians, this may at first seem to be a decided exaggeration. But not so! Because all of us know that, warn, urge, advise, and repeat, however frequently and earnestly we may, to keep the lenses in proper position and perfectly polished, however illustrated with handkerchief or lens-cloth—it will usually go for naught. However frequently and emphatically the urging, they may return to report 'glasses of no use,' 'can't wear them,' etc. If one asks for an illustration of how they do it, such patients may use the bare fingers, or a dirty or dusty handkerchief. Few can understand that the lenses are smudged by the slightest touch against the lashes or lids in putting them on. The big, round lenses now in stupidity-fashion, moreover, strike the cheeks, nose and eyebrows, and are at once smeared with sweat and vapor. There is no limit to the rage for the wrong ways and tools to treat eye-strain. Still another bad way is to rub the lenses so hard that they are made semi-opaque by a thousand scratches which destroy transparency. If we fail to get at least one way successively practised, we fail in duty to the patient's vision and health. And foggy, moisture-laden atmosphere, in factories, homes, and sometimes out-of-doors, will at times make the job still more difficult.

"One rule should, therefore, be unexceptional: Abolish eye-glasses and order only spectacles. All useful lenses have optical centers, and it is only by means of the temple-pieces of spectacles, curved behind the ears, that accurate and constant adjustments are possible. If we lose our patient, let him (or her) go with goodly warnings, repetitive and explanatory, begging at least that eye-glasses shall be used only for distance, company, party, and going-to-meeting occasions. Vanity and migraine are old friends, and vanity decreases—sometimes—with age, and surely with years and suffering long and well combined."

The extent of the morbid, popular mania for ill-fitting eye-glasses may be judged, Dr. Gould says, by the examination of photographs reproduced in the Sunday supplements. It would seem evident, he goes on, even to a blacksmith, that something is decidedly wrong, and that the glasses must be harmful, not helpful tools to the wearers. He proceeds:

"To oculists who know about astigmatisms, and their rôle of ill if the axes are misplaced, there is no doubt about the matter. The worst of the fashions is that of the sillies, who dangle a long black ribbon from one side of their eye-glasses, which displaces the axes of the astigmatism of the lenses from 20 to 30 degrees, according to several quickly changing conditions, the movements of the head, the weight of ribbon, the slipping of the springs, etc.—an optical farce!

"The nasal triangle upon which the eye-glasses are clamped causes a change of the lenticular axes according to the weight of the eye-glasses, the moisture of the skin, the motions of the head, the shape of the nasal bridge, the drag of the cord, and other conditions, so that the displaced axes of the lenses are constantly changed.

"The whole affair thus becomes a tragical farce, so far as physiologic optics and the relief of eye-strain are concerned. The patient pays for the wretched tools which often increase his suffering and inefficiency. It is neither good business, good medicine, nor good morals. The prescription or sale of such tools should be adjudged as malpractise and subject to heavy penalty.

"Some patients pinch a roll of skin above the bone, causing a wobbling of the lenses with every movement of the head or eyes, and there ensues a jerking and dancing of the image, imperfect images, and amblyopia, according to the manifold tasks demanded, the conditions of illumination, the size and placing of the object, etc. The demand of the eyes and brain is, therefore, for spectacles, only and always, where eye-strain exists. At least in the great majority of cases we should tell patients that if they will not wear spectacles for the constant daily work, we can not in future continue to prescribe. There are plenty of others who will gladly receive them as patients.

"It is usually less harmful to wear no glasses than to wear those that do not correct the ametropia. An astigmatic axis misplaced is worse than no correction whatever of the astigmatism. As worn, eye-glasses almost always decidedly change the axes as determined by the conscientious oculist and his scientific trial-frame."

SHALL WE TEACH ELECTRICAL ARITHMETIC?—There is no good reason, thinks *The Electrical World* (New York), why the elementary facts on which the calculation of electric service bills is based should not be taught in the public schools along with the other weights and measures taught in simple arithmetic. It says:

"In school textbooks the pupil is taught to deal with common weights and measures and the methods of computing the cost of the various articles that he must buy or sell in everyday life. Excepting the avoirdupois units of weight and those of linear measure, it is questionable whether any of these units enter into the daily life of the American family so fully as the units of electrical measure do. The engineer who allows his mind to dwell on the intricate foundation on which the system of electrical measurements is built may be inclined to declare that teaching the subject is impossible. But no one will deny that great good would result from a better popular understanding of such units as the watt and kilowatt, the watt-hour and kilowatt-hour and the horsepower. The calculation of the large majority of service bills is based on the use of these units in combination with simple arithmetic.

"The introduction of tables and examples showing how the kilowatt and kilowatt-hour are developed by the use of appliances and how these quantities enter into the service bill would be a powerful factor in placing the electrical measurements in which the public is most vitally interested in the same familiar light that from long habit has come to surround other units of measure."

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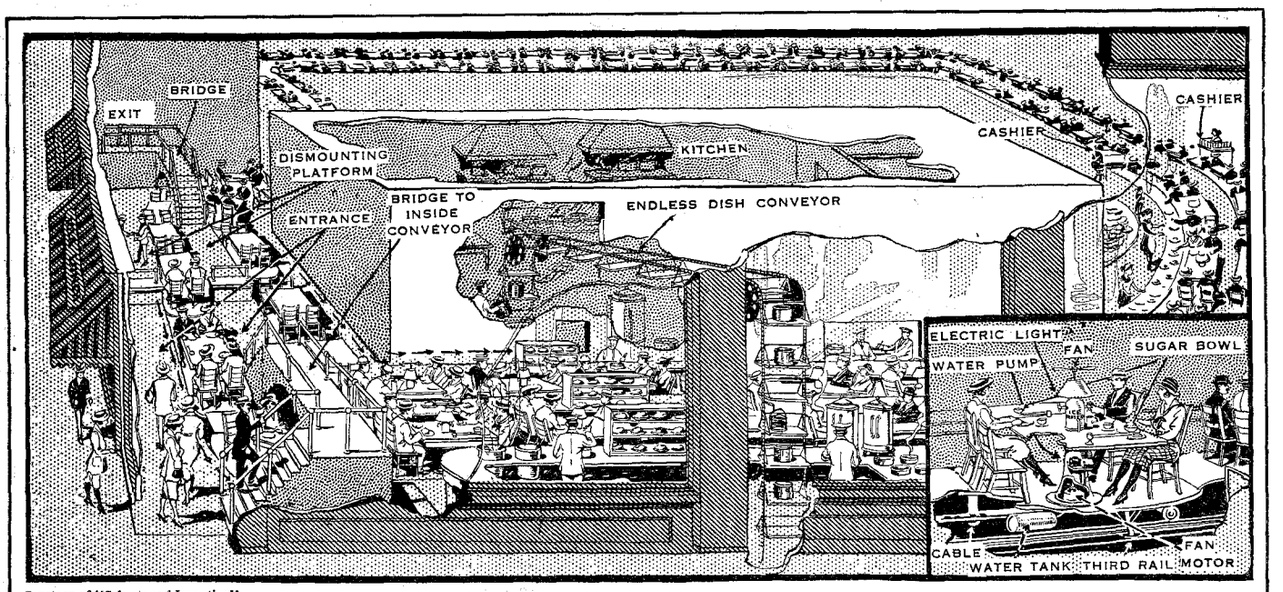

Courtesy of "Science and Invention"

EATING ON THE GO: THE MOVING-PLATFORM LUNCH.

PLANT INDICATIONS OF OIL

THE IDEA THAT SUPERFICIAL INDICATIONS can be relied on to some extent in prospecting for petroleum, and in particular that the character of forest growth may be relied upon for this purpose, as stated recently in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, is not favored in a press bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey (No. 475), entitled "Hints on Oil Prospecting." Where surface conditions are reliable, they are geological, we are told; and in most cases the oil itself is visible, either as a film on water, or in the pores of strata. Under the subhead "False Signs," the bulletin gives us this information:

"It is often said that a country 'looks like oil'—that is, the surface gives the speaker the impression that it must be underlain by oil. This remark means only that the country looks like some other oil-producing region which the speaker has visited. The surface appearance of a region, however, means absolutely nothing as indicating the presence of oil, for oil may occur under a surface of any kind, from the orange groves of California to the alkali plains of Wyoming; from the ice-encircled hills of Alaska to the sun-blistered table-lands of Utah. And, similarly, in many regions where the surface is of exactly the same type as that in certain oil-fields there is not a drop of oil. Some men declare that a guide to oil may be found in the vegetation—the trees, bushes, grasses and flowers. But oil is found as abundantly in the treeless plains of Kansas or the Gulf coast as in the pine-covered ridges of Pennsylvania and West Virginia or the 'black-jack' and hickory covered hills of Oklahoma."

In a letter to THE DIGEST, Paul S. Reed, of Tulsa, Okla., has this to say of the pine tree as an indication of the non-existence of an oil-field:

"In January of this year the El Dorado, Arkansas, field was brought in. The Busey well threw a stream of oil, over twice the height of the derrick, which painted evergreen trees black on all sides.

"The field which has been developed at El Dorado during this year has been a big one, extending over ten miles and producing a great volume of oil. The latest estimates which I have seen place this production at close to 50,000 barrels a day.

"The Mexia, Texas, field, brought in during the spring of this year, is located in a forested region of the same kind as that at El Dorado. This is a field with a production estimated at close to 50,000 barrels a day.

"It has often been said that you can not find oil where there are pine trees. This delusion may have affected wild-catters more than is realized, and as a result it is likely that evergreen regions have not been tested as much as others. It does not appear that the pine is a tree that tells where oil is not."

AN EAT-AS-YOU-GO LUNCH ROOM

THE CAFETERIA in its latest form obviates the necessity of walking past a counter to select your food and be "checked up" by the cashier. You may do all this now while sitting comfortably at your table, which is carried slowly along on a moving platform. This happy device is the invention of Lazarus Muntean of Highland Park, Mich., and it is described and illustrated in *Plant-Restaurant Management* (New York), which gives credit to *Science and Invention* (New York). Besides providing the novelty of traveling along as you dine, Mr. Muntean's scheme is one for serving a large number of people in a minimum of time. We read:

"In the first place, Mr. Muntean's scheme calls for one or more loops of a moving platform, to be driven by electric motors or otherwise, and which platforms encompass the kitchen department, as the accompanying illustration shows. In the kitchen we find the necessary ice-boxes, steam-tables and ranges, etc. The victuals are supplied to the serving-counters in front of which the diners move at their tables, by means of moving conveyors, as shown in the illustration. The patrons sit down at the first empty table that comes along, and either consult a menu to be found on each table, or have already consulted a menu at the entrance of the restaurant. The inventor has provided means whereby special dishes can be ordered when the patron first enters the restaurant, so that they will be ready when he arrives before the proper department service counter—meats, vegetables, pies, ice-cream, etc. A small personnel is required only to dispense coffee and tea and keep the shelves of the serving-counter filled with food."

The moving platform arrangements can be built in different ways to suit the requirements of different-sized restaurants and different numbers of people to be served during the rush hour. The table and chair platforms may be hooked up in trains, or they may also be joined to form a continuous platform or chain of tables. The writer goes on:

"Of course the speed at which the tables move is slow so that the patrons can easily pick up the dishes they desire. After passing the last serving-counter, the diners pass before the cashier's desk, where they pay for the amount of food they have selected. The diners may sit at their table and travel around the circuit until they have finished their meal; then if they desire any more food, they select it and pay for the same when they make the second trip past the serving-counters and cashier. Soiled dishes are transferred to endless belts which carry them to electric dishwashing machines in the kitchen.

"The individual dining-tables which move along on the plat-

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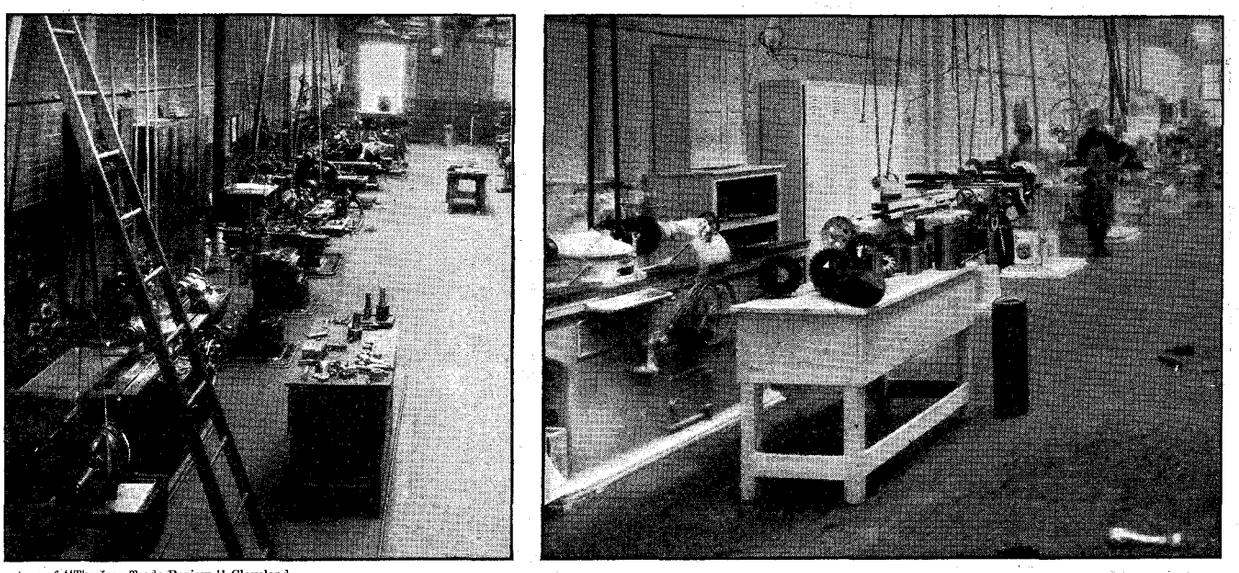

Courtesy of "The Iron Trade Review," Cleveland.

TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME SHOP, BEFORE AND AFTER THE WALLS AND MACHINES HAD BEEN PAINTED WHITE.

The white paint is said to prevent accidents. Note that the work on the table and in the machines appears in sharp contrast against the white surfaces. It is said that pure white surfaces are not objectionable from the standpoint of glare, unless an unusually strong direct natural light is present.

form are most ingeniously designed. Each table is fitted with an electric lighting fixture and shade, as well as electric motor operating a fan.

"In the center of the table the inventor provides a fountain from which ice-cold drinking water may be drawn from the spigot, the ice and water being contained in a compartment under the platform. The drinking-water system is operated by an electric motor-driven pump. Thus, if the diner wants a breeze, he has but simply to push a button and the fan starts up, or if he wishes more light he clicks on the lamps in the electrolier.

"Necessary electric current is supplied to the motors and lamps on each table through a third rail and contact shoe arrangement, as the drawing clearly shows."

CHANGING OUR MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS—Drug superstitions are dying out and are being replaced with others, such as psychoanalysis. This statement is quoted from *The Prescriber*, apparently with approval, by *The Medical Record* (New York), which is, however, inclined to think that, "superstition" aside, drugs are more valuable and more efficient than ever, altho their value has somewhat depreciated in the minds of the medical profession. What is needed, in the view of this journal, is to reorganize the whole system. As it sees the situation:

"For considerable time there have been those who have denied to all but a very few drugs any real therapeutic virtues, while there are cynics as to the merits of drugs, and there are even yet drug nihilists.

"Moreover, there have sprung up within recent years various other methods of treating disease and conditions of ill-health, such as vaccine therapy, radiotherapy, and lastly those much overrated methods of diagnosing and treating certain affections, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. All this at a first glance would seem to imply that belief in the efficacy of drugs in the treatment of disease has diminished. Perhaps, however, when the matter is looked into more closely it will be realized that it is not the use but the abuse of drugs that is on the wane. Drugs are not out of date, but, on the whole, are more efficient than ever. What is required to place drug therapy on a sound basis is to reorganize the entire system, to weed out those that are useless and sometimes even dangerous, to improve and perfect those which have proved themselves of true value. Drugs also to exert their best effects must be prescribed with more or less exact knowledge of their action, and especially must be furnished with discretion. It is sometimes the fault of the physician that drug therapy fails."

ACCIDENTS DUE TO FATIGUE

ACCIDENTS MAY HAPPEN TO WORKERS simply because they are overtired. Elimination of fatigue is therefore one of the most vital of safety measures, we are told by Frank B. and Lillian M. Gilbreth in a paper read before the National Safety Council in Boston and printed in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, O.). Shop welfare study of all kinds, including that of the elimination of eye-strain by proper coloring, and that of ascertaining the easiest and fewest motions necessary to accomplish a given item of work, tends directly toward the reduction of fatigue and is hence an important measure of accident-prevention. Dr. and Mrs. Gilbreth lay great stress on the efficacy of white paint, which they greatly prefer to the "battleship gray" or other neutral tones now generally used by manufacturers for machine tools or metal-working equipment. These were chosen to reduce glare, but after some years of study the authors are convinced that white is the better color for such purposes. We read:

"Fatigue study is the first step in safety work. It lowers the number of accidents, decreases the wastefulness of operating methods and therefore lessens the number of problems that must be considered.

"The problems of fatigue and of safety bear a peculiar relation to one another. Fatigue causes accidents, while fear of accidents causes fatigue.

"Rest periods, chairs for work and rest, and other means of improving the conditions of work have an aspect of accident prevention as well as of fatigue prevention.

"The importance of proper lighting often is underestimated. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the old-fashioned idea of 'light from the left side for right-handed workers.' 'White paint and white walls everywhere' should be not only a slogan but a law. The belief in 'neutral tones' of interior paint is founded on a fatigue amateur's guess and not on the results of research.

"The method of finding the one best way to do work, which is a fundamental part of the science of management, has been thoroughly worked out and is identical to the methods of minimizing fatigue and reducing the number of accidents. Habit, so long considered a cruel master, now is realized to be the most useful of helpers; automatically or firmly established habit may become dexterity and, finally, skill.

"As far as possible, useless, inefficient and ill-directed motions are discarded, and the sequence of necessary motions is determined, so that the body can perform these with least effort and fatigue and the largest resulting wages."

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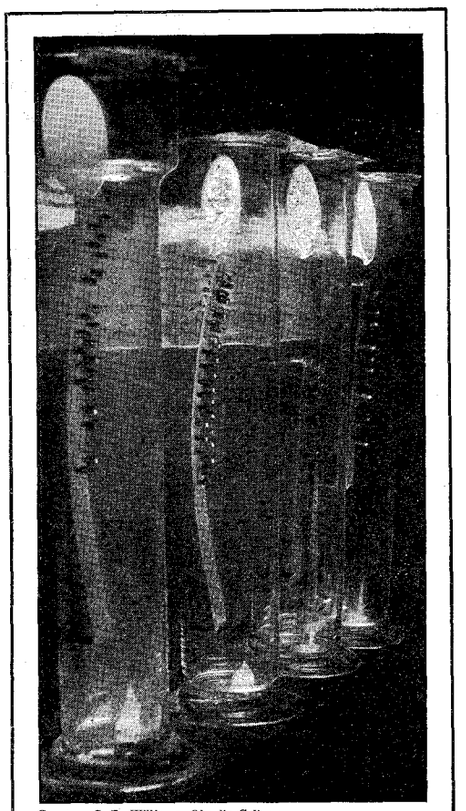
WHY AND WHEN WATCH-SPRINGS BREAK

WATCHMAKERS BELIEVE that thunder-showers cause watch-springs to break. Investigation by S. R. Williams, of Oberlin College, Ohio, reveals the interesting fact that more springs do break in summer, the season of electric storms, than in winter, when few or none occur. He believes, however, that electricity has nothing to do with the breakage, which is caused by rust, due to moisture, and promoted by high temperature. This belief is confirmed by laboratory experiments, which also show that oiling is effective in lowering that amount of breakage. "Oil your watch-springs," ought therefore to be good advice, provided there is any way of doing this without clogging the delicate mechanism. Mr. Williams reports his results in *School Science and Mathematics*, beginning his article with a mention of some other odd trade ideas that seem to have foundation, altho, as held, they are erroneous. He writes:



Courtesy S. R. Williams, Oberlin College.

TESTING THE WATCH-SPRINGS.

"Blacksmiths have an idea that if the red-hot end of an iron bar is suddenly plunged into water, while the other end is held in the hand, that the smith can notice a very rapid and perceptible increase in temperature of the portion held in his hand. In other words, they believe that the water very suddenly drives the heat from the hot end to the cooler one. Curiously enough, careful investigation of this idea was made by two departments of physics of leading universities of this country and quite independently they could not find, by sensitive instruments, the changes which the blacksmiths seem to pretty generally recognize.

"Again, there is a belief among many barbers that a thundershower dulls their razors and that special attention must be paid to sharpening them after the thunder and lightning.

"It is well to remind ourselves that a blacksmith named Arstall once conceived the idea that an iron rod would change its length, if magnetized. He spoke to Joule, a prominent physicist of England, about it, who became sufficiently interested in the suggestion to test it and found, indeed, that such was the case.

"While the explanations offered by the trades for their ideas are not always supported by scientific reasons, there are fundamental principles back of them which show why they persist in the minds of those who believe in them. For instance, in the case of the iron rod whose heated end is very suddenly plunged into cold water, in all probability the steam arises from the water where the heated rod enters it and this steam ascending envelops the hand grasping the other end and gives the sensation of a sudden increase of temperature. At any rate the ideas are frequently worthy of further investigation as the following may well illustrate.

"Inquiry among a number of those engaged in the business of watch repairing reveals a persistent notion that the electricity present during a thunder shower is accountable for a large number of mainsprings snapping during and immediately following a thunder-shower.

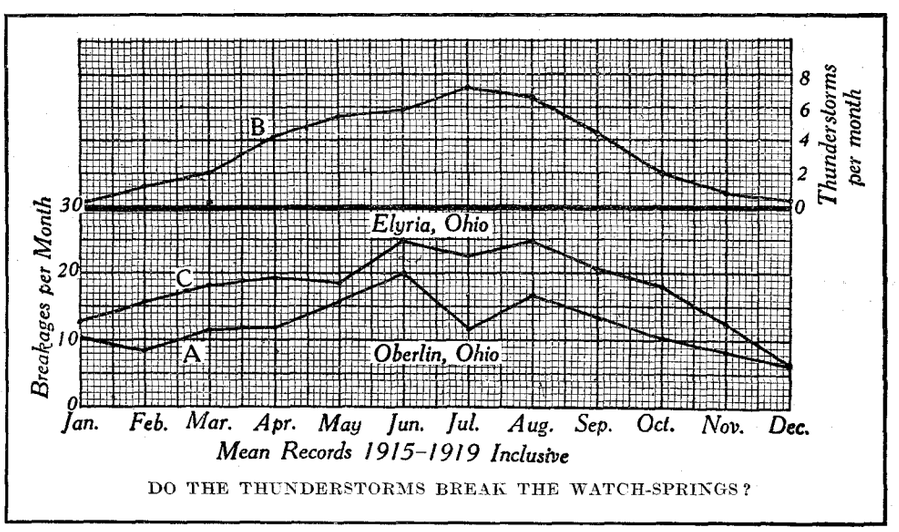
"To ascribe this breakage to electricity may be ruled out at once, for the mainsprings are coiled in a metal barrel, which in turn is inside of a metal case, and the combination makes absolute protection against any electrical disturbances. Magnetic effects were looked for, but none could be discovered.

"Through the courtesy of Messrs. Herrick and Shreffler of Oberlin, Ohio, and Mr. Chas. H. Savage of Elyria, Ohio, they allowed a search of their records to be made and the number of mainsprings replaced each month was recorded over a continuous period of five years, 1915, '16, '17, '18 and '19. In curve A is shown the composite for the five years as taken from the records of Messrs. Herrick and Shreffler, while curve B shows the average number of thunder-showers per month over the same five years. Curve C shows a similar study from the records of Mr. Savage of Elyria, Ohio. There seems to be a real connection between these curves. If electricity and magnetism are not the causes, what is? Moisture is the obvious answer, and so the next study was an experimental one, in which the breakage of pieces of watch-springs under tension was observed when they were in a moist atmosphere and when they were in a dry one. The results seem very conclusive.

"A watch-spring was cut into pieces, each alternate piece being thrown in one pile and the others in another pile. These were put in a state of strain by bending them in a small loop and holding the ends together by a clamping device. One set of springs was then placed in a jar in which a vessel of water was located and the other set of springs was placed in a similar jar but with a vessel of calcium chloride present to keep the air inside the jar dry. Both jars were sealed air-tight. They were observed for a period of time, and the number which broke in each jar was recorded. The results of a number of different tests are given in the following table:

Exp. No.	*Sample in each jar*	*Days under observation*	*No. broken in dry air*	*No. broken in moist air*
1	22	7	0	11
2	28	52	0	17
3	30	41	0	10

"The moisture therefore seems to be the main cause of the seasonal breakage. Investigation of the springs under a compound microscope showed minute rust spots at the points where the springs had broken, indicating that moisture had promoted rusting there which had broken the skin effect of the spring. Once a crack starts the rust then works in, causing still greater weakness, and it breaks."



DO THE THUNDERSTORMS BREAK THE WATCH-SPRINGS?

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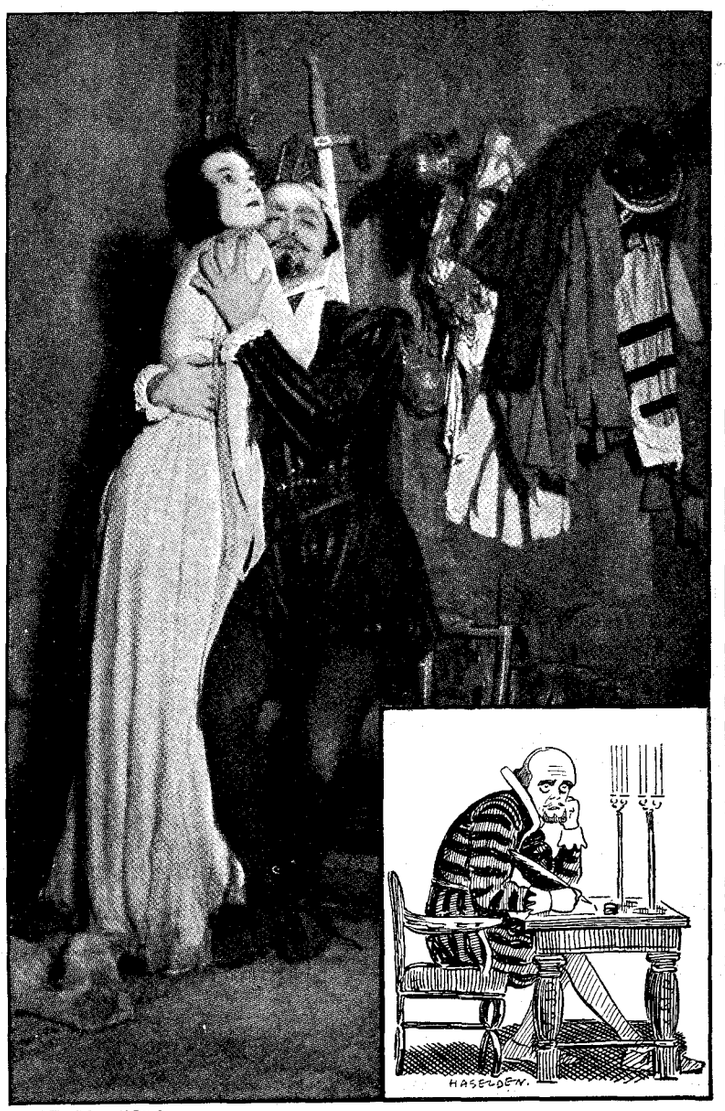
LETTERS - AND - ART
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SHAKESPEARE RECREATED BY A WOMAN

A WOMAN RUSHES IN where men have feared to tread. Will Shakespeare has proven too much of a theatrical nut for his own sex to crack, but he is shown up in a four-act drama by one of England's young ladies of the pen.



From "The Sphere," London.

SHAKESPEARE AND *MARY FITTON*

The "Dark Lady of the Sonnets" has come to the dressing-room after playing *Juliet*, and is captivated by Shakespeare's genius. In the inset is *Punch's* picture of the Bard of Avon after being told by Queen Elizabeth to get on with his work.

And she seems to have emerged with something of a triumph for her intrepidity. Shaw has attempted *Shakespeare* in a "one-act squib," as a Manchester *Guardian* reviewer puts it. "Many write Shakespeare plays for the study, in the safe knowledge that they will never be acted." Miss Clemence Dane is the woman of courage who "must have written with a fair confidence that her Shakespeare would take form upon the stage, and be judged in the flesh by men and women who have built up lovingly in their minds some picture of their country's greatest poet, a figure all the more bewitching, because he is one of history's secrets." What she did was this:

"'Will Shakespeare: An Invention' was produced at the Shaftesbury Theater. That it could satisfy everybody could never be hoped, but it will satisfy very many. Miss Dane attempted the impossible with high courage, and she has written a play that will live.

"The program begins with an author's note: 'This play does not claim to be true to history. It is no more than an attempt to suggest the nature of the experiences which went to the development of Shakespeare's genius.' Miss Dane has indeed snapped her fingers at history with a flourish.

"*Shakespeare* has sent a play from Stratford to London, and *Henslow* comes down to claim him for the Court. He goes, breaking *Anne Hathaway's* heart. At the Court, he meets and loves *Mary Fitton*, the dark lady, and she plays *Juliet* when a boy fails. But *Mary Fitton* has an affair with *Marlowe*, and Shakespeare pursues her to her meeting with *Marlowe* at Deptford, and it is in a fight between the two poets that *Marlowe* is stabbed by his own hand. The *Queen* hears of the scandal, banishes *Mary* from Court, and *Mary* goes out; there are other men, and she has heard of *Shakespeare's* wife. Then *Shakespeare* is left with his remorse, his burned-out embers of passion, his wolfish, devouring pessimism. The *Queen* prescribes a remedy. Let him work.

The play is thus seen to be "pure fantasy, and one must honorably accept the convention and not boggle about dates and facts." But—

"She who takes this high hand must justify her daring and face a more searching test of poetic truth than the humbler pedestrian folk who abide by the chronicle. This *Shakespeare* had stature of spirit. Mr. Philip Merivale, who played the part, made him big, but not a giant. And there was so much left out. He had no humor. True, that at the close he played to receive that gift. But *Shakespeare* did not need to supplicate half-way through his career for the boon of laughter. That surely must have been his from birth.

"Nor was this *Shakespeare* sensual, driven to frenzy alike by the fascination and the horror of physical love. He struck one as good, possest of a moral logic, wholly modern and quite un-pagan. He was weak and given to wrestlings with conscience, like a Puritan. Was the real *Shakespeare* really so haunted as this one by the presence of his deserted life?

"Miss Dane has not accepted the idea that Shakespeare's passionate love of love and passionate loathing of love sprang both from his esthetic emotions and not from an ethical instinct. Her *Shakespeare* was concerned more with the rights and wrongs of his love than with its beauty and its ugliness. Yet Miss Dane had only two hours and a quarter (exclusive of pauses) to reveal the most many-sided man that ever lived. She could not do all. What she did, she did well. Would that the players had done as as well for her as she for them!

"The play is in verse, often inspired, always dignified. And it was gabbled for the most part, not spoken."

"Honorably accepting" this lady's convention does not come

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so easily for *Punch*, who, personated by "O. S."—Sir Owen Seaman?—finds some things against his gorge:

"One may be permitted to sympathize a little with Miss Clemence Dane's *Shakespeare* (as distinguished from the real one) in his resolve to escape to London from his exigent *Anne* (Miss Dane's again). But he needn't have done it—and in fact the real Shakespeare didn't do it—before she had had time to bear him a child. And he needn't have behaved to her like an insufferable boor, flinging her age in her face and reminding her that the advances had been on her side. ('Did you not look at me as tho I were God?' says this offensive prig.)

"One never got over that ugly picture. And one's opinion of the fellow was not improved by his obvious insincerity when, ten years later, he was informed of the mortal illness of the son that he had never set eyes on. Ah! (he tells us) had he but known that the child was a boy, how he would have cherished him! And yet he had never had the curiosity to inquire about the sex of this infant whose advent, and the probable date of it, had been very frankly discust before he deserted his wife.

"Actually, as everybody knows, Shakespeare did not leave Stratford to make a career in London till after the birth of his first child (a girl) and subsequent twins (including the boy Hamnet). So that his hasty and total desertion of his wife is a pure figment of Miss Dane's lively imagination. I hope I am not pedant enough to resent the perversion of history for stage purposes; but, if you must pervert it, it is just as well that you should not make it appear that your object is to bring your hero into contempt.

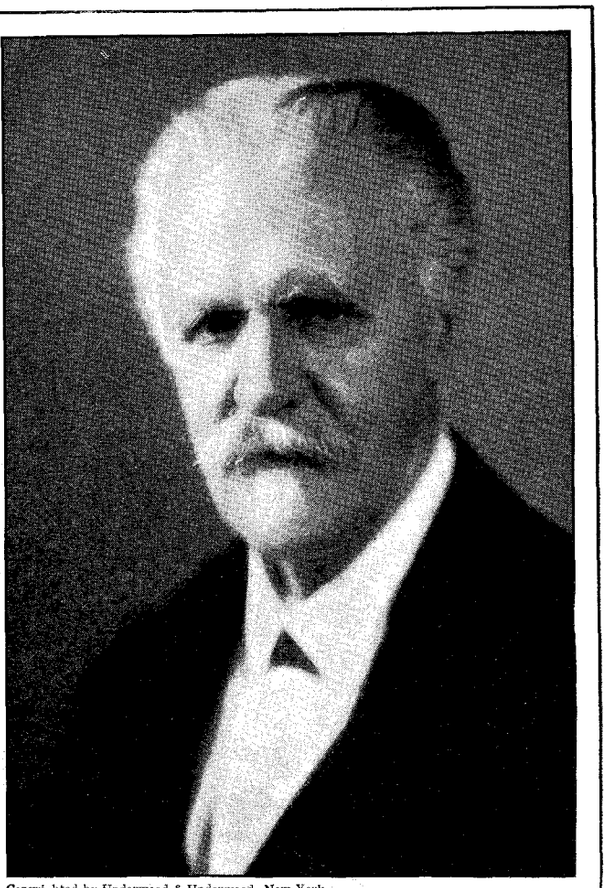
"There may be some excuse for presenting on the stage the private life of lyrical or first-personal poets whose work betrays no delicacy in regard to self-revelation. But the dramatist, by the nature of his art, can not very well expose himself directly, and, if he knows his job, he will avoid the temptation to do it indirectly by projecting his own personality into his characters. And of all dramatists Shakespeare is the least communicative about his own affairs and emotions. Practically nowhere do we get at the man himself, except in the Sonnets, and then only conjecturally. For if 'with this key Shakespeare unlocked his heart,' as Wordsworth asserts ('Did Shakespeare? If so, the less Shakespeare he!' retorts Robert Browning), he still contrives to leave one guessing. One is tempted to question Miss Dane's sense of proportion when she relies for the romantic interest of her play upon the vague evidence supplied by the Sonnets, which, after all, were only the by-play of a working dramatist."

CHICAGO'S UNLETTERED STATE—The young and eager spirits of Chicago may thank the town for at least one small vehicle of expression," says Mr. Henry B. Fuller, in the New York *Evening Post*. He refers to *Poetry, a Magazine of Verse*, that serves a wider field than Chicago. Its loneliness has never been so brought home to us before:

"Chicago, for a community of three millions, is astonishingly lacking in organs of opinion, whether general or specifically literary. Where are the weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies proper to a metropolis? Trade journals are indeed multitudinous, but even newspapers are few; and some of these latter prefer to treat literature (and the arts in general) with a business-like bluntness as news, and others as gossip, with an excess of smart chatter. In some fields Chicago still does little for the support and refreshment of the human spirit. Meanwhile the town, in all its welling variety, is bursting the bounds set by editorials, 'features,' and news stories. There are finally other things to say, and young minds to say them. Certain small theatrical enterprises, certain small coteries of radicals, certain small advances on the part of 'society'—all these have helped make the local mind more pliant and more self-confident. Space is not the first of youth's demands; place, rather. Our poetical practitioners are learning how to express, within set limits, a wide variety of things: their city, with its beauties and blemishes, its ideals and its lapses; the wide Middle West, conscious of its growing—indeed, its preponderant—importance in the developing life of the nation; America itself (even if but sporadically), with some reference to man and his destiny, as an individual or in the mass; their own young selves, with their various egoisms and generosities; finally, and importantly, a pure estheticism, with man and man's practicalities minimized by an idealizing youth that is not yet ready to hake itself down to the common level of life's prose. That always arrives soon enough."

FRANCE'S GREATEST LIVING COMPOSER

ALONG WITH MARSHAL FOCH, France's greatest soldier, we "have with us" Vincent d'Indy, France's greatest composer. It is suggested that the coincidence is not accidental nor its propagandist value unforeseen. These purposes are given a sharper test by the presence of Richard



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FRANCE'S MUSICAL WIZARD.

Who respects tradition, but is also so advanced in musical expression that French audiences have hissed him—Vincent d'Indy.

Strauss, Germany's greatest composer, and it can not be denied that there is more limelight for the latter. Another fact is pointed out by Mr. Krehbiel, the New York *Tribune's* music critic, and that is that we hear barely nothing from Dr. Strauss besides his own compositions, whereas Mr. d'Indy draws his programs impartially from the world of music, including Mozart of his late enemy country. Mr. Vincent d'Indy is one of the founders and present head of the Schola Cantorum of Paris, an educational institution, as Mr. Krehbiel describes it, which "began as the conservator of ancient tradition in respect of the performance of the Gregorian Chant, but has come to be looked upon as the exponent of advanced thought in French music. . . . also the significance of the Schola Cantorum at the present time lies quite as much in what it has done to preserve the old as to make propaganda for the new in music generally as well as in specifically French music." Mr. Krehbiel reviews Mr. d'Indy's position here among us:

"This circumstance may have determined the character of the program which M. d'Indy presented at the two concerts, which had an archaic character at the beginning and after disclosing works by two of his pupils ended with the latest symphonic creation of M. d'Indy himself. If propagandism entered into its purpose (a thought which is at least invited by the presence of the composer in America at this juncture) it was at least propagandism of a more liberal spirit than that represented

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in the concerts thus far given under the direction of Dr. Richard Strauss, for thus far the latter has brought forward only music of his own composition, except at the concert of last Tuesday, which was given for the purpose of exploiting a singer new to the United States; and these exceptions were two arias by German composers. M. d'Indy's list, on the contrary, contained a composition by Claudio Monteverde, an Italian; Mozart, a German; Michel de Lalande, a Frenchman who was in the service of Louis XIV and died nearly two hundred years ago; and three contemporary Frenchman, himself included."

Much was said during the war about our slavish dependence upon German music and lack of curiosity about the tonal expressions of other nations. Now that we are at peace again it is easy to see who are most active in trying to guide our complacent footsteps. Dr. Strauss's "program" music seems to offer no trying problems for our present comprehension. It is the established mode everywhere, among the French and Italians, too, as we are led to see:

THE LINK BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BERLIN.

According to the film, it was the monk Rasputin who passed on the word that brought about Kitchener's end.

"The compositions by M. d'Indy's pupils and associates were an orchestral dirge, 'To the Dead,' by Paul Le Flem, and a movement from a suite with the general title 'Evocations,' called 'The Gods in the Shadows of the Caves,' by Albert Roussel. Much, overmuch, elaboration, harmonically and instrumentally, of themes not worthy of so much labor, might be said in description of the two works; or, more sententiously, 'Much ado about nothing.' However, considering them in relation to something that has come to us recently from Italy, Germany and England, it is possible to see in them one element deserving of commendation. The Frenchmen (let us now include M. d'Indy as disclosed in his new work) still believe in logical and symmetrical structure—M. d'Indy needed not to be hesitant about calling his 'On the Shores of the Seas,' a symphony, for a free symphonic form, exprest in the arrangement of themes, their development and a succession of moods, obviously hovered over him during the work of composition. In all the pieces, we found the obsession that the scenes, or imaginings from which the composers proceeded, were accepted by them as the contents of their music. To them they may have been so, but they needed not to be to a single one who listened to them. M. Le Flem's piece, being a lamentation, may have been an evocation of grief greater than individual dolor, but M. Roussel's could be cal ed an evocation of vanished gods, seen as shadows in a vast cave only by a listener willing to surrender his ear and fancy into the hands of a literary guide. M. Roussel may have felt while composing his work as if he were a Dante who had placed his hand in that of Virgil, but to us he was neither the great Florentine nor the greater Mantuan.

"In one respect the music of pupils and master stirred the demon of curiosity within us. Why do so many latter-day pieces begin in the depths? Why do their themes emerge from grumbling tubas and muttering double basses, like primal organism wriggling out of primeval, primordial protoplasmic slime? Great heaven! Are we never again to have a composer make a proclamation as Brahms does in his third symphony? 'All at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst.' When a contrasting second subject is necessary, why does it present itself in the form of a frivolous dance, and why must this dance be made silly or macabre by the tones of a xylophone? Wood alcohol has done mischief enough of late. Must there be an infusion of it in every piece of music, even in tonal visions of the limitless sea, with its mourning eternal and its smiles innumerous? In the glory of every sunrise? If the classic formularies are monotonous, what shall be said of the ceaseless reiteration of such cheap and vulgar devices?

"There are pages of splendid music in M. d'Indy's 'On the Shores of the Seas'; music which sprang from noble emotions and is calculated to evoke noble emotions and uplifting fancies in the listener. But has he sounded 'The Tranquillity of Light' or 'The Joy of the Deep Blue' or 'Green Horizons?' Are there blue and green pigments in music? Dalliance with smiles in musical analysis is as old as the hills—so is the notion that sound and color are correlated. Has such correlation ever been made intelligible? Does the tone of the oboe resemble any color in the solar spectrum? Or the bassoon or trombone? Colors, odors, tastes, sounds, arouse emotions, sometimes definite emotions, in some persons, but the emotions are individual, not shared by all.

"When all men are made over the same psychological last, perhaps a musical composer will paint the red-headed woman whom Strauss said to Mottl he had pictured in 'Don Juan.' Until then we must perforce remain blind, or deaf, or auricularly sightless to the blues and greens of M. d'Indy's 'poem.'"

To give another report of the Frenchman, we quote from the editorial comments of the *Musical Courier* (New York). After speaking of Strauss, and declaring "that the strange genius of the man reaches every one with whom he comes in contact; his cerebral vibrations are irresistible," the writer turns to the other:

"Last Thursday and Friday a French gentleman, *compositeur de musique*, stood up at Carnegie Hall and conducted the New York Symphony Orchestra. He was Vincent d'Indy, and in several respects he made one auditor think of Richard Strauss. Like the latter, d'Indy is a stage figure, slim, dignified, self-contained, imperturbable. Again, like Strauss, he goes at the business in hand without visible display of emotional disturbance, but gets splendid results from the band under his command. To complete the analogy between the two men, d'Indy was an artistic 'revolutionary' early in his career, was attacked as an 'enemy' of art, and in the end prevailed as a master spirit and to-day is considered eminently safe and respectable, musically speaking. Walter Damrosch led the orchestra in a fanfare as d'Indy stepped on the stage. In Paris he frequently was greeted in former years with catcalls and hisses. *Tempus fugit*, and so does the idea that compositions not written in the method or spirit of those already existing and accepted must necessarily be insincere art creations and bad music. D'Indy led his own new symphonic poem, 'On the Shores of the Sea.' All is serene, lovely, poetical, sunshiny, translucent. Soothing and brightly colored music it is, but also highly imaginative and orchestrated with a delicate and sure hand. The listeners liked d'Indy, liked the work, and liked the way it was played. Their applause made all that clear. The rest of the program, indicative of the visitor's scholastic tastes was typically French, typically refined, typically stimulative."

The reviewer for *Musical America* had some of Mr. Krehbiel's difficulties with color significances of sound, saying: "The essential element of this new work is its obvious effort to correlate color and tone. Whether, if it bore another title—say, 'From the Summit of the Years'—it still would suggest depths of green, is debatable. Even with the program notes before the eyes, the 'deep blue' of the second movement and the 'all-enveloping green' of the third, seemed to the writer much the same. However, you either believe in a definite relationship between colors and musical effects, or you don't."

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KITCHENER'S DEATH IN THE MOVIES

ONE OF THE MYTHS of the Great War seems to have been thoroughly exploded, and the instrument of its destruction has gone up in the general conflagration. It is a movie film in England that set out to show just "How Lord Kitchener Was Betrayed." The whole story is branded a myth and the film has been barred by the War Office, for all that one of the actors for the camera was a one-time secretary of Lord Kitchener and latterly his biographer. The film had but one showing and that before a large audience supposed to comprise none but members of the two houses of Parliament and their friends, for whom a private exhibition had been arranged. Many objections followed the representation, one from Lord Kitchener's sister. In the London *Daily Telegraph* is an account of this singular happening, and a summary of the film story. Thus:

THE FILM KITCHENER.

Portrayed by Mr. Fred Paul, but not to go beyond the archives of the War Office.

"It had been rumored beforehand that the Government was opposed to the film being exhibited in public, and the ostensible object of yesterday's exhibition was to obtain the opinion of members of Parliament as to what justification there was for such alleged hostility. Much stress was laid on the absolute authenticity of the story told by the film in its main details, and it was noted that Sir George Arthur, Lord Kitchener's confidential friend, played personally in the film, and that extracts from his life of the great soldier were thrown on the screen to explain much of the action. For these and other reasons the audience yesterday was in a very critical mood, and followed all the incidents depicted on the screen with sustained attention.

"The film opens with the departure of Lord Kitchener for Egypt, 1914. We see him embark on the Channel steamer at Dover. Then, just before the vessel casts off from the quay, a special messenger from the Prime Minister dashes up, and Lord Kitchener returns to London to take up the reins at the War Office. Thereafter various scenes display the awakening of Britain's manhood and the magic growth of the great armies that were to save civilization. Up to this point, in spite of the fact that not sufficient care has been displayed in many details, such as uniforms and so on, there is not much that a layman can object to, if one excepts a few of the subtitles, which may not be considered in the best of taste by some persons. In one the definite claim is made that the whole idea of 'the greatest invention of the war,' the tank, was conceived by Lord Kitchener on September 5, 1914, and carried out by Captain Bede Bentley, who makes a momentary appearance on the screen in person.

"The 'great betrayal' is shown as the work of a German woman, the widow of an English officer, killed in the early days of the war. She apparently discards mourning almost immediately, and is seen at a fashionable modiste's buying clothes she cannot afford. The tempter steps in, in the guise of a suave German agent, who offers to pay her well if she will act as a spy. She consents without much reluctance, and eventually worms out of a young English officer who is to accompany Lord Kitchener to Russia all the details of the journey. The German agent who employs her thereupon exclaims, before he despatches the news abroad, 'The war has been won, and won by a woman.' Rasputin is shown in the wireless room at Tsarskoe-Selo apparently communicating the information to Berlin. Orde s are immediately sent out for the torpedoing of the *Hampshire*, and the young officer whose indiscretion is supposed to have led to the tragedy is drowned, as well as Lord Kitchener.

"On the completion of the exhibition, which lasted nearly two hours, those present were invited to express their opinion about the film. It was immediately obvious that the general impression was by no means favorable. Admiral Sueter protested against the claim put forward in connection with the invention of the tanks. Several members of Parliament strongly objected to the claim made that the story told was authentic, and none liked the idea of mixing up a sensational story of such a kind with the name of one of the Empire's greatest soldiers. One speaker even went the length of saying that the exhibition in public of such a film was a scandal that should not be tolerated. A lady, understood to be the sister of the late Field-Marshal, expressed her abhorrence of a film which showed a British officer betraying his trust. General Von Donop, who said he had worked in close association with Lord Kitchener during the war, was indignant at what he described as a travesty of the true facts, as well as at the whole tone of the film. He said he had often discust the tragedy of the sinking of the *Hampshire* with Lord Jellicoe. Altogether, it may be said that the general impression left on the audience was that the film is objectionable from several points of view and not very interesting or well constructed. The French Government, it was stated, had asked to be supplied with a copy for the State archives."

Following the published account of the film exhibition is a letter in the London *Daily Mail* from an apparently authentic source giving what must be the officially accepted facts of the great warrior's death:

"To the Editor of *The Daily Mail:*

"Sir—May I confirm your statement that the story of espionage in connection with the loss of the *Hampshire* and Lord Kitchener is a piece of silly fiction?

"It is practically certain, however, that the mines which the *Hampshire* struck were those of U-75 (a large German submarine mine-layer carrying 36 mines), and not of the Whiten mine-field laid by the *Mœwe* farther to the westward.

"U-75 laid her mines on May 29 as a preliminary part of the Jutland operations, which were based on the idea of the German Fleet showing itself in the North Sea and enticing out the British Fleet, which was then to be attacked by submarines lying off the Orkneys, Moray, Firth and Forth for the purpose.

"The plan miscarried, so far as the submarines were concerned, and they returned to Germany on June 1.

"Lord Kitchener arrived at Scapa on June 5. In ordinary circumstances he would have sailed by the east side of the Orkneys. But a strong northeasterly gale was blowing. . . .

"On account of the gale Lord Jellicoe decided to send him up the western coast—an eleventh-hour choice which in itself rules out the possibility of espionage, for the mines were laid on May 29 and the choice was made a week later.

"The *Hampshire* struck a mine and was lost.

"The rest of the mines were discovered as soon as the weather moderated. They were laid deep in a strong tideway and in a normal sea the *Hampshire* would have passed over them.

ALFRED C. DEWAR (Capt. R. N., retired).
Caledonian U. S. Club, Edinburgh."

The War Office, according to the New York *Herald*, has disposed of the claim of the woman, Elbie Boecker, who "boasted to any willing listener that she received 10,000 marks for the information of Kitchener's impending departure for Russia. . . . Elbie Boecker was sentenced four weeks before the *Hampshire* sailed, and before arrangements for the trip had been made, to two months' imprisonment and expulsion for violating rules regulating alien enemies. The fact that she was never at large after May 8, 1916—the *Hampshire* sank June 5—effectively disposes of her claim that she was arrested on suspicion after the sinking of the vessel and deported on account of her suspected share in the disaster."

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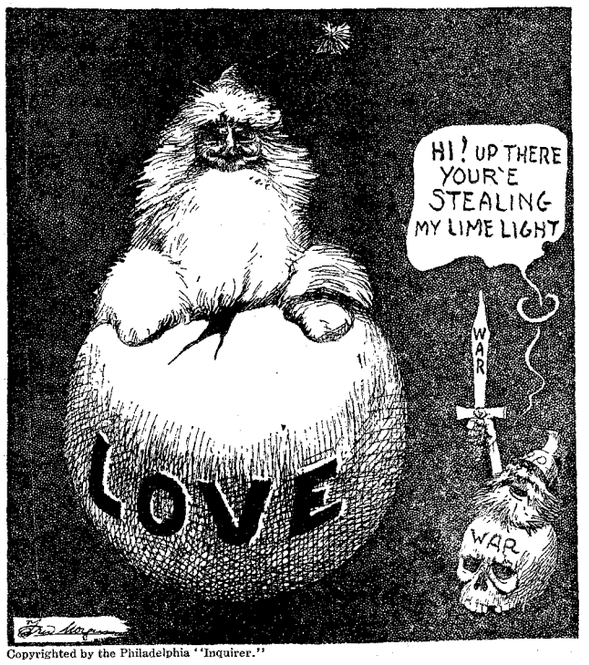
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHRISTMAS AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR DISARMAMENT

CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS DAY by "rooting" for the Arms Conference, suggests Edward S. Martin, editor, in *Harper's Magazine*, declaring that the thing to do, if possible, is to mix the two proceedings, for until the Conference, or some succeeding one, makes a satisfactory performance, Christmas is apt to be a waning festival, and unless there is an infusion of the season's spirit into its work, "the results are not likely to meet the situation." Prayers for the success of the Conference, which has as its aim "Peace on earth and good-will to men," were offered up in every church in the land the week before the deliberations began, and recently every post of the far-flung Salvation Army joined at a certain hour in a similar petition to God. Following the example set by the evangelical churches of Rome, Ga., the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has suggested that congregations everywhere observe Christmas Day by holding a second concert of prayer and by sending to their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress an urgent appeal to use their influence for the reduction of armament. Further evidence of world support for the Conference is not lacking. No less than in America, the churches in Great Britain and Japan, we are told, have sent up, and are sending up, petitions in its behalf. Pope Benedict, as an ardent advocate of peace, has warmly commended the present movement, and is praying for its success. It seems then, as Mr. Martin says, that "we all know that we need peace on earth, and we all know and are constantly reminded—particularly on the quarter day, when some of us have to pay a tax—how much we need it. We all know, or begin to realize, that we won't get it except at the price of good-will to men." No less a spirit of earnestness is required now, when we want peace, than was needed when we went to war, and the world is looking to the Conference and to us for salvation. So—



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LOVE AND HATE.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"It is constantly put up to us that we are an indispensable part of the machinery of the modern world, and that unless we recognize our importance and our duties, and function as we ought to, there is no assurance that civilization can recover from its recent setback. Not that it will die; it can hardly perish; but it can be put back a long time, and if civilization is so put back, make sure that we shall be put back with it. We shall not forge ahead on our own account after failing in our duty to the rest of mankind. National progress does not come out of duty slighted, but out of duty met and fulfilled. We can not skulk, we can not shirk, and hope to get anywhere. Skulking and shirking are not even good for business. . . .

"We can do a great deal from the outside. The atmosphere the Conference works in is very important. If we can create an atmosphere that will sustain its hope and encourage its best thoughts and best efforts, that will be a great service. It has a better chance than the Congress at Versailles because the war is far away and the consequences of it are better understood and the immediate future can be much better calculated."

All forward-looking people, then, we are urged, should work together for the success of the Conference, and especially the religious people. "Everybody should get over the idea that religion is something apart from knowledge and not practical. Religion is not a thing apart. All knowledge belongs to it, and it belongs to knowledge, and is a supremely important branch of it." All the more valuable, then, are the facts which make for confidence in religion, and in its power to rescue the world from its present plight. Mr. Martin assures us:

"The very pith and essence of religion is the belief in an invisible world to which our visible and material world is related by the closest ties, and out of which it is possible to get help in the solution of our earthly problems. That is the sort of help we need for the Washington Conference, and the call for universal prayer at the opening of it was an instinctive recognition that that help is needed. We want spiritual assistance. So much anybody of intelligence will admit. Anybody who thinks will concede that materialism has made a mess of the job of managing this world and that we need an infusion of what might be called spiritualism into the management, if we are to salvage what is left. But where do they expect to get their spiritualism—their spirituality? Is it a product of the material and visible world that they are so concerned about? No; it isn't! It is a product of the spiritual and invisible world, about which so many good and valuable people have only vague and timorous ideas, and no belief positive enough to accomplish what they would. They want spirituality—something to temper the selfishne s of men, but the price of it is belief—an urgent, practical belief in a spiritual and invisible source of the spirituality that they want, and they can not pay that price. They have not got it."

However, some have this spirituality, and "they are, as usual, the hope of the world, and should be the best helpers of the Conference. It is they, perhaps, who can furnish its inspiration." And on whether the Conference secures this help and inspiration depends whether it will be successful—a serious task for the Church and religious workers to realize, for after all, believes the writer:

"Our best hopes for the Conference and for any radical improvement in the methods of conducting human life on this planet are, frankly, religious hopes, based on the birth we celebrate at Christmas, and the ministry and the teachings that followed. If there is not enough in Christianity to save our present edifice of civilization—enough wisdom, enough illumination, enough

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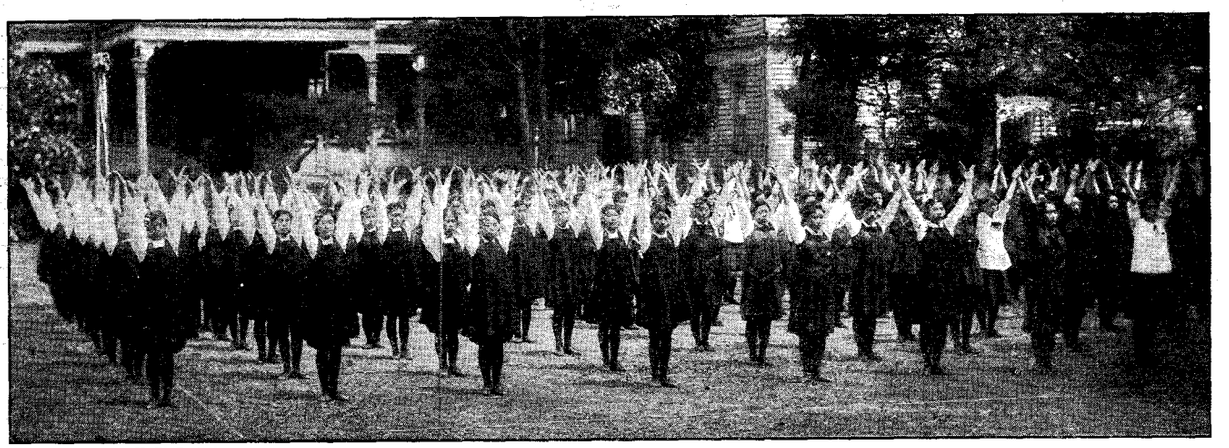

By Courtesy of Mrs. H. W. Peabody.

DRILLING FUTURE TEACHERS AND REFORMERS AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF JAPAN AT TOKYO.

One of several Christian institutions which are helping downtrodden Eastern women to achieve an economic and social status.

power—then the outlook is far from bright, for other means have been tried repeatedly in past ages, and there are only ruins to show for the civilizations they could not save.

"No, not ruins only; but beside them an imperfect record of experiences. We know, in a way, the course those earlier civilizations ran and through what processes they crumbled. In that knowledge we ought to be wiser than our fathers, and there is hope that we are. Besides all the pages of history, we have vividly before our eyes the spectacle of a war surpassing in destructiveness any that we have record of, and proceeding out of very much such circumstances and rivalries as those that destroyed in turn the civilizations that preceded ours. We know more clearly and more generally than was ever known before what lies ahead for us and all we have, if we can not mend the ways of human life. We see limitless knowledge within our grasp if civilization holds together long enough for us to attain it. We see destruction awaiting the present works of man if that growing knowledge takes destructive forms. We know what our case is and some of us know there is a cure for it. In the Washington Conference there is a means to make that cure practically operative. It belongs to us to feel then that all that we can do to make that conference successful is done to save our civilization from what befel Egypt, Assyria, the Roman Empire, and all the rest."

The warning goes not unheeded, for from every part of the country, says a bulletin sent out by the Federal Council, come indications that the churches do not propose to abate in any degree their vigorous efforts in behalf of Christian methods in world politics. "Pulpits and special meetings are still pushing the question to the fore." But to bring success to the issue there is needed above all else, we are told, "a new spirit in our international life. Penitence there must be, first of all, for our own past sin in thinking too much of our own rights and others' duties, too little of our own duties and others' rights. We must learn to think of our nation, not as an end in itself, but as a member of a family of nations under a common Father. Our hearts must be open to the incoming of the divine spirit of love which alone can bring lasting peace to the world." The great propaganda has spread around the world. From Japan comes what is regarded as a remarkable public statement made by the Congregational churches. After stressing their disappointment over the general post-war conditions of the world and declaring their keen interest in the outcome of the latest effort of mankind to restore order to society, these churches say:

"We recognize this Conference for the Limitation of Armament as one means of realizing our final purpose of complete disarmament, the establishing of the Kingdom of God upon Earth, according to the will of Our Divine Lord, the Prince of Peace, and we pray that this may prove an opportunity to unfold the future blessings of our nation.

"We would stress our belief in the vital necessity for the Christians of the world at this time to unite their efforts in rendering every possible service towards making the Conference successful."

CHANGING WOMEN INTO HUMAN BEINGS

FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS WOMAN in the laggard countries of the Far East has been little more than a beast of burden, a creature without a soul; but, under Western influence, this condition is now reported to be changing, and already in China and Japan the women are trying to keep pace with their Western sisters in obtaining an economic and political status. In China the women are successfully rebelling against the ancient custom of foot-binding, and in India the wailing against child marriage and the degradation of women in the lower ranks of society no longer goes unheeded. To Christian colleges established by foreign missionary societies a large part of the credit for this leavening in the great mass of ignorance seems to be due, for, as we are told, they are affording valuable assistance in the great reformation which the Orient is now undergoing. Before the war, writes Mrs. Henry W. Peabody in the *Missionary Review of the World*, there were three or four experiments in higher education for women, all under denominational direction. It was found extremely difficult, however, for any one denomination to provide proper buildings and sufficient equipment, and the women's boards of foreign missions decided to cooperate, with the result that it is becoming possible to provide adequate, standardized, well-equipped institutions. Yenching College, at Peking, which is affiliated with the Imperial University, is one of the leavening institutions which is said to have a particularly striking history. According to a booklet prepared by Mrs. Frame, formerly acting president, and quoted by Mrs. Peabody, the women graduates are active "in administration, in education, medicine, literature, as religious workers, social workers, lecturers, in social reform, as home missionary pioneers in distant, lonely fields, as Y. W. C. A. secretaries." Moreover—

"In a hundred ways their patient endeavor is helping their sisters to meet the new social complexities and changes with dignity and intelligence. But none the less constructive is their work as home-makers and mothers. Comrades of their husbands, everywhere they work together, quietly weaving a strong fabric of community life out of the patriarchal family life of the past and the democracy of the present. To leaven the new social order is surely the greatest work of Christian education. All the direct or indirect training Yenching can give her students, whether by courses in Education, Sociology or Home Economics, in society or in class organizations, by debates and plays and pageants, by athletics and music and social service, to develop a spirit of initiative, poise and considerate cooperation, counts in this.

"Leaders in constructive patriotism, in Christian social service, in education, literature, journalism, in molding the new social order—these, then, are the answer that Yenching tries to give to the clamoring needs of China, the part she tries to play in

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preparing the alert young womanhood of North China to do its share with vision and distinction."

Ginling College, at Nanking, which opened its doors in the old home of Li Hung Chang in 1915, and is, therefore, looked upon as "one of our war babies," has "already made a good record," and "many preparatory schools in East and Central China are sending up their girls, who will go back with their college degrees and their thorough training to build up the missions from which they came. They will also take important positions as educators, writers, doctors, reformers, teachers, in the new educational system of China." Other colleges listed by the writer are one at Tokyo; one at Lucknow, affiliated with Allahabad University; another at Madras; and the Vellore Medical Missionary School, about four hours south of Madras. The college at Madras, opened in 1915, is, we are told, an international experiment in which Great Britain, the United States and Canada are bound together, and for whose maintenance twelve boards are united—six in Great Britain, five in the United States, and one in Canada. A plan of campaign to build up and maintain all these institutions is now being promulgated by all the cooperating boards, in which are included Baptist, Christian, Congregationalist, Canadian Methodist, Canadian Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed Church, and Methodist Episcopal, South. They are begun on a great venture, for, as the writer says, in India—

"There are many millions of women and there are so few doctors—not one to a million. With child marriage and child motherhood we can easily imagine the frightful conditions. This effort to train Indian Christian women in medical work, sending them out as doctors to their own women, is one of the most important events of this century. There is no lack of students. One hundred and fifty were turned away last year, as there was no building in which they could live, no class-rooms adequate."

CRIME DECREASING IN ENGLAND

THE ENGLISH CRIME RECORD for 1920-1921 is greatly less than that for the year preceding the war, this fortunate change being due, we are told, to the advance in education and to the generally improved condition of the people. It is true that the number of prisoners is greater by 10,000 than in 1919–1920; but this may be regarded, it is said, as a passing phase, for which wide-spread unemployment and industrial unrest may be held responsible. Sentences to imprisonment increased in these two years from 34,000 to 42,000, and the number of persons imprisoned as debtors or on civil process rose from 2,800 to 5,200. Male prisoners increased by 8 per cent., while female prisoners fell off by 2 per cent. As between 1920–1921 and the year before the war, however, the following table shows what is considered to be a remarkable improvement:

OFFENSES	1913–14	1920–21
INDICTABLE:		
Murder, manslaughter, wounding, etc.	474	389
Burglary, housebreaking, etc.	1,960	1,548
Larceny, embezzlement, receiving and false pretenses	19,126	12,995
NON-INDICTABLE:		
Assaults	8,666	3,312
Drunkenness, etc.	51,851	8,752
Police regulations, offenses against	8,661	1,948
Poor law, offenses against	4,275	1,222
Prostitution	7,952	2,958
Begging and sleeping out	15,019	2,539

This is an extraordinary decrease, says the New York *Times*, informing us that

"The Commissioners attribute it to various causes—better education, better working conditions, higher wages, larger savings, temperance, war pensions, juvenile courts, the disappearance of the extreme destitution of the days before the war. The Governor of Durham Prison, speaking of first offenders, whose number was 18,000, compared with 45,000 in 1913–14, says:

"'A new stamp of offenders has sprung into existence. Men and women of respectable antecedents and parentage, in regular employment and in no respects associated with the criminal class, are taking to serious crime (embezzlement, fraud, false pretenses, housebreaking and robbery) with astounding facility.' He disputes the theory that lawlessness learned in the war is responsible for these crimes. The proportion of women among these offenders contradicts that theory. It is more probable that many who have been used to 'big money' and can no longer get it, steal to provide themselves with luxuries and amusements to which they have grown accustomed. On the other hand, some men who learned motor-mechanics in the war are given to breaking into garages and stealing motors. There is a sort of adventure about this crime; and the men who practise it are 'usually intelligent and of fairly good education.'"

THE GLITTER OF BAHAISM

ABDUL BAHA, "SERVANT OF GOD," and head of the Bahaistic doctrine of universal fellowship, is dead, but, as the Charleston *Gazette* observes, "there will be no falling off in attendance at the churches devoted to worship of the great moralist who was born in Nazareth and whose birthday the world is preparing to observe." All religions are said to come from the East. Bahaism sprang up in Shiraz, Persia, where the son of a wool merchant, a young man of genius called the Bab, in 1844 broke away from Islam to preach an "all-embracing gospel of universal brotherhood." After six years of teaching, the head of the new cult suffered martyrdom, and his disciples were persecuted. But another man came forth to lead the movement in the person of Mirza Hosein Ali of Nour, who, we are told, assumed an inspired leadership and proclaimed the doctrine of a peaceful reunion of faiths and aspirations. He became known as Baha'o'llah, which means the Glory of God. He also is said to have been of the fiber of which martyrs are made, and he suffered forty years of exile and imprisonment. He was succeeded by his son, Abdul Baha Abbas, who has just died. In the meantime, says the Boston *Transcript*, Baha'o'llah's "benevolent, but vague and indefinite, doctrine or holy hope of a universal religion which shall replace or reconcile all the warring creeds has spread abroad through the earth, until its acknowledged followers are found in all Christian countries at least." Its devotees, we are told further, do not find their acceptance of the Bahaist doctrine to be inconsistent with their membership in existing churches. Concerning the ideals of the "quietist" cult, the *Transcript* says:

"It is a mélange of Christianity and idealistic Mohammedanism, suffused and inspired by a very glowing hope. It contains nothing new; it is, in the words of Baha'o'llah, 'an ocean of generosity manifested and rolling before your faces.' It is a gorgeous glitter of intense benevolence, which derives whatever it has of proselyting power from its dramatization in a saintly personality. It is the old story of the attempted incarnation of an idea—the idea itself being so vaguely generous and noble that no one could possibly object to it. Long before the present movement for an international organization of peace, Baha'o'llah had proclaimed the following as one of its cardinal 'doctrines'—that is, aspirations:

"'We desire but the good of the world and the happiness of the nations. That all nations should become one in faith and all men as brothers; that the bonds of affection and unity between the sons of men should be strengthened; that diversity of religion should cease, and differences of race be annulled—what harm is there in this? Yet so it shall be; these fruitless strifes, these ruinous wars shall pass away, and the "Most Great Peace" shall come. Do not you in Europe need this also? Is not this that which Christ foretold? Yet do we see your kings and rulers lavishing their treasures more freely on means for the destruction of the human race than on that which would conduce to the happiness of mankind. These strifes and this bloodshed and discord must cease, and all men be as one kindred and one family. Let not a man glory in this, that he loves his country; let him rather glory in this, that he loves his kind.'"

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

TWO poems in the Christmas number of London *Sphere* sound the season's emotion. The second one which speaks the harmony of the dumb beasts with the faith of the world is a fine appeal for universal sympathy.

NOËL

By M. M. Johnson

"Noël, noël,"
Earthward fell
Voice of Gabriel,
Like a golden bell.
"Noël, noël!"
Good tidings to tell
To shepherds with sheep
Upon hills asleep.
"Noël, noël!"
Hollow and dell,
Sweet with the spell
Of that best knell.

I have no sheep
On hills to keep,
And yet, I wist,
I too may list
Good Gabriel
His tidings tell,
And I as well
May sing, "Noël,
Noël, noël!"

THE HOLY STALL

By M. M. Johnson

There's a warm hollow in the hay
Where the Baby Jesus lately lay,
For Mary has taken her Child away,
And the cattle speak with their eyes and say,
"Where is our Shepherd Babe to-day?"

Mournfully thro' the dusk they gaze
(Around no holy Starlight plays):
Till for grief their rugged heads they raise
And snort and bellow in deep amaze
That Joseph and Mary have gone their ways.

In stable and shed and dark city,
Great Shepherd, on beasts have sweet pity,
For rarely go they merrily;
And once, o'er Thy humility,
With fragrant breath they worshiped Thee.

Once o'er Thy state most pitiful
Wept at Thy side the fearsome bull,
And gave Thee shaggy locks to pull:
Thrust thou Thy fingers in white wool
Of sheep, that frisked thy cries to lull.

HERE is an old legend restated in the New York *Herald* with considerable felicity:

THE ARTIST'S SIGNATURE

By Edith M. Thomas

Grieve not, to offer to some reigning power
Though 'tis but of the hour,
Deeming this must we do, to make our way
Until some Reckoning Day!
For so it happens much the same to us
As once to Sostratus.
His story? Here it is in brief annexed
Reduced from Lucian's text:

He builds a lighthouse on a sharp fang'd reef
Where many came to grief
When they would enter Alexandria's Bay—
He builds, and builds to stay! . . .
Outside, the Pharos bore a monarch's name
(Long lost of mocking Fame!),
But mason work the marble's face o'erlaid,
And in some years betrayed!
Then, gradually, but sure, there came to light,
Cut in the marble white,
Another charactery, unread before,
From wave or from the shore:

"I, Sostratus, this Pharos did erect
To them who do protect
The Mariner . . ." These words outstanding wrought
Magic in all men's thought,
But most the artist's—that the maker's craft
The last of all had laughed!

Build to the Gods (if build we can). Care not
How long your name's forgot!
Make of Obscurity a wily friend—
Far in her shadow bend:
Expediency—she, too, you hate so much
Has her own salving touch . . .
The work's your own, your signature inheres—
O trust it to the Years!

MANHATTAN has had many invocations, but when has she been called kind as well as beautiful? In the New York *Times* is one that gives us a fresh insight into the heart of a great city:

MOTHER MANHATTAN

By Mary Siegrist

They say that you are cruel—those who glance
Carelessly on your haughty roofs and towers;
They claim that you are cold and pitiless,
That you devour the driven ones who fly
To you for sanctuary—that you draw
Blind youth to you, then Circe-like, destroy.
But we, who know your every passing mood,
We, who have sought you out of all the earth,
Sensing your large awareness, we have found
Within your moving throngs a shadowed peace—
That your deep maze holds many a holy shrine.
We know that you are swiftly answering,
We know that you are beautiful and kind.

Many are phantom-led and slip, dust-blind,
Hourly from out your marts, the goal unwon;
Yet each has found you not unbeautiful.
In all the world what towers are like to yours;
So calm, uneager, self-sufficing, still?
They say that you are cruel—those who look
Unseeing on your unmoved, wind-swept spires;
These have not heard your large, wide silences;
They have not guessed your wise indifference;
Nor have they shared your silent sorrowing
Beneath your lilting laughter, for your tears
You hid from them beneath a mask of smiles.
But we, who know you, Mother, find you great,
And we, who know you, Mother, know you kind.

FAIRY lore hasn't taken deep root in our folk consciousness, so while we may not feel the force of the picture we can still respond to the lesson. In the London *Spectator*, Philpott's poem is preceded by this note: "A pleasant maxim of old time directed the gardener to leave one corner as Nature planned it, for the little people. Thus welcomed, they might be trusted to show their human hosts good will, friendship, and service."

THE PIXIES' PLOT

By Eden Phillpotts

You have it, or you have it not:
The cantle of the Pixies' plot,
Where never spade nor hoe shall ply
To break that treasured sanctity.
Touch no bloom there; uproot no weed;
Let what will blow,
Suffer the thistle, briar, and thorn to grow,
The dandelion to seed.

Though full the garden of your mind,
Well planted on a soil that's kind:
Your hedges gay, your borders clean,
Your seasons fair, your clime serene,
Yet tranimel not the Pixies' mite,
For welcoming
Chance little, wandering, weary, fairy thing
Lost in the dim owl-light.
Still virgin, free and set apart,
Ordain one dingle of your heart,
Where visions home, and wing to you
The golden dreams that might come true.
Herein a gentler dawn than day
Shall often break
For foot-sore spirits, tired of reason's ache,
And children come to play.

THE broad highways are for everyday and for the multitude, but trails and half-hidden paths and old woodroads are for the exploring soul, as this from the *Independent* shows so well:

TRAILS

By Charles Wharton Stork

A trail's a careless human sort of thing,
Much like a casual turn of speech. Altho
You can't tell who began it or just why
It wanders here or there, still if you're set
To go somewhere, you'll mostly find a trail.
You think it's like
An unsophisticated country girl,
Confiding; who, taking your hand in hers,
With lifted eyes and berry-pouting lips,
Will lead you guilelessly. All it wants,
You think, is to reveal perchance a glade
Eager with fireweed; and soft nets of fern;
A lichened log; a shallow rivulet,
Brown over mud, but crystal over beds
Of pebbles, where its tiny wavelets crisp
To silver in the laughter-dimpling lights.
So you drift heedlessly, until you strike
A slope. You clamber up the jagged steps
Of a pink cliff of granite, quickly cross
A smooth stretch under boughs of stunted pines,
But then meet other crags to scale, with tufts
Of blueberries or of bristling juniper,
When with a great lift of the lungs and soul
You leap out on a summit, breast to breast
With the great clouds that melt in softest blue,
While far below the dim earth lies a-dream
In veils of violet haze, and off to the east
The titan ocean spreads his purple cloak
Broidered with runic islands.

You know the trail deceived you with its air
Of shy rusticity; you're in love, in love—
You that went out but for an idle walk—
Madly in love with the informing soul
Of what you gaze on!
That was where the trail
Led you. Do you forgive it?

A MEMBER of the Junior Class in Hamilton College contributes this to the *Hamilton Literary Magazine*, and our contributor thinks that spreading it broadcast "as a sample of what the American undergraduate can do" will encourage others:

TO SHELLEY

By Charles Grant Loomis

He silently took the fleece of a dream
And washed it clean with the dust of a star;
He wove in the fleece a lyrical theme,
And a mystical vision caught from afar;
It was never a cloud that sailed the sky,
But a naiad's soul all draped in a shroud;
It was never a luster that shone in an eye,
But a mirrored mind with beauty endowed.
Be it summer breeze or a moonbeam lone,
New music recaught from an echo fled,
Be it rainbow spray from a fountain blown,
That dies in the dusk when the sun has sped,
O'er these with the fire of impetuous Truth
Thou reigned, sovereign guide, through an ageless youth.

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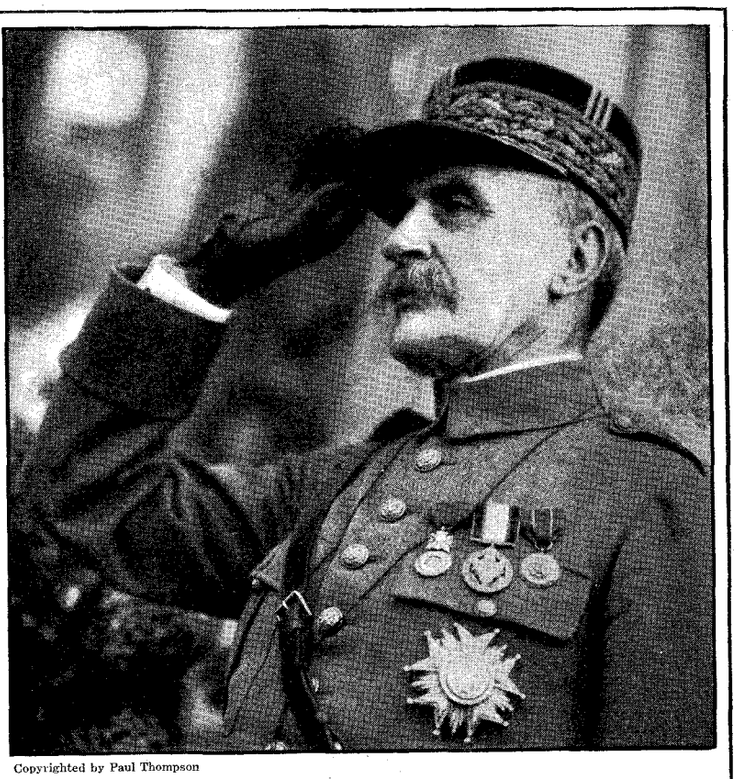
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

OUR DOUGHBOYS' "OLD BOSS" ON A VISIT

MARSHAL FOCH, recently the guest of the American Legion on a tour of the United States, is "above all, a plain man, a simple man, an unaffected and unspoiled man," reports one of his hosts, who had an opportunity to know him at close range on his private train from Boston to New Orleans. The man who planned the defense of France "smoked a Missouri corn-cob pipe and enjoyed it." The soldier who wrote the Armistice terms shaved himself, using a steady hand and an old-fashioned straight-edged razor. Stories galore about the French Commander came out through the small army of newspaper correspondents who accompanied him about the country, altho the Marshal, unlike many notables who visit our shores, had no press agent. This little incident, related by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, shows how the Allied Commander linked our Middle West with his France, in a bond of his own humanity:



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"A SAGACIOUS, KEEN-WITTED OLD EAGLE."

The Allies' Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, lately the guest of the American Legion, has given hundreds of thousands of Americans a glimpse of the real genius of republican France. He is shown in the new photograph, reproduced above, as he stood at salute before Jeanne d'Arc's statue in Riverside Drive, New York.

A woman at the station platform in a little town in Indiana had managed to get away up front, near the observation end of Foch's special train. The train paused less than a minute. But she rushed past the policemen and the secret service men to thrust into the French soldier's hands a potted geranium.

"My boy died near Soissons," she told the Marshal. "Will you plant this flower when you get back home? He was a gardener and raised beautiful geraniums."

That night some one moved the geranium into the baggage-car. Foch missed it in the morning, and made inquiries.

"Fetch it back," he ordered, when informed that it had been taken out of his way. "I shall attend to it myself, because I intend keeping it alive and planting it in my own garden for that woman's boy."

He didn't say this to reporters. None of his staff came running back to the correspondent's car to tell them how thoughtful this Marshal was. The incident was overheard inadvertently. The professional press agent would have sown the story in every State in the Union.

Something of a point was made by American newspapers of arrangements by which Foch and his party might be guaranteed table wine, after the French custom, during their tour. As a matter of fact, Foch drank no wine during his visit, and James E. Darst, in *The American Legion Weekly*, relates this significant story, told by members of the Marshal's staff:

At a certain formal dinner in Paris, shortly after the Armistice, a foreign dignitary became equally overwhelmed by Foch's greatness and sparkling Burgundy. He persisted in leaving his place at table and running up to the Marshal to wring his hand. He kept exclaiming:

"Marshal, you are great. Tell us how you did it."

Foch, smiling and imperturbable, finally answered the query. He lifted his glass of water and bowed to his bibulous admirer.

"By drinking this, my friend," he said.

"That is Foch, alert, serene—ready, but kindly and tolerant." Mr. Darst goes on:

This gray man of France millions of Americans saw to be a sinewy figure, five feet and seven inches tall and weighing probably 150 pounds, his face rugged and furrowed with lines, his voice ringing and clear, his movements quick and energetic.

Those who were privileged to be with him on his country-wide triumphal trip found that Foch was always the same; that he was not a man to show one face to a throng in an auditorium and another to his companions at dinner. And his mood was always interested and genial. No one ever saw the Marshal in a bad humor. His perfect control over his mind—a control that sent him to sleep promptly at night, no matter what had been the excitements of the day—would not permit him to be abstracted or gloomy or disturbed.

The Marshal always left what is known in hotel parlance as a 7:30 call. He rose, shaved and drest himself. *Petit dejeuner* was served after he had donned a bathrobe, dark and somber in hue. He invariably ate a roll or a piece of toast, and drank tea instead of coffee.

Emerging from his compartment, clad in his horizon blue field uniform, Foch would greet everyone with a cheery "*Bon jour, Monsieur.*" Always the greetings—and the conversation—were in French. The Marshal refused to dally with English.

If the party remained on the train, Foch turned to his famous black pipe. It is a slightly curved affair, with apparently tremendous possibilities, particularly when loaded with the deadly French tobacco that the Marshal clings to. The pipe had the air of being a companion rather than a solace; a sort of grizzled crony of many high adventures, silent, scarred and devoted. A "Missouri meerschaum" supplanted the briar for a time, but became too vigorous and was discarded.

Newspapers made much of the Marshal's purported statement that he would abstain from wine in deference to the law of our land. He did so abstain, but his aides declared that as a matter of fact the Marshal seldom touches anything, even in France.

On his tour, the usual day's routine found Foch the honor

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guest at a luncheon. There were occasions, however, when the party remained on the special train, whereupon Foch dined with his official party in his private dining-room. The Marshal made an exception to this rule when the train was going from New Haven to Providence. He suggested that a family gathering be held in the main dining-car and asked everyone to eat with him. During the dinner he bubbled with good humor.

Captain Réné l'Hôpital, his personal aide, went to the bag-

HIS OLD BOSS.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

gage-car and dragged out Theodora, the wild-cat kitten (or wild kitten, whichever it is) that Montana Legionnaires gave the Marshal at Kansas City. Except for a few desultory spits, the kitten was complacent and Captain l'Hôpital brought her to the table of the Marshal of France. You know the adage about the cat and the king. It held for the cat and the most famous living soldier. The cat squirmed, after she had had her look, and the Marshal poked a gingerly finger at her and admired the markings of her fur. Her purrs filled the car.

Incidentally, the cat will be interned as a dangerous alien in the Paris Zoo, with a tablet telling the world that the Legion presented it to the Marshal.

This particular meal, like all the others, found Foch sparing of appetite. He favored American soups and plain roasts. The familiar legend "All kinds of pies," failed to intrigue his interest. He took to ice-cream like a farm-boy. American food seemed to make a hit with him. He had been offered the privilege of bringing his own chef, but he refused to do so. The meals were Broadway Limited standard, and the Marshal and the rest of the French party demonstrated their approval.

The Pennsylvania Railroad made up the special train that carried the party, and Pennsylvania officials arranged the routings and made the way easy and comfortable. On the road's famous Horseshoe Curve in western Pennsylvania an amusing incident occurred. Foch noticed a large number "57" on a signboard, advertising a brand of pickles. He asked Pershing its significance. Pershing got as far in his explanation as the word "pickle" and was stumped. A Frenchman in the party advanced the theory that the word should be "peekle." Foch got it. He was delighted with this sample of American advertising enterprise.

Foch is credited with revising "our national opinion of him" during his eight weeks' stay. Americans, says Mr. Darst, had heretofore thought of him as a stern and implacable warrior—curt, cold, efficient. But—

His stay among us showed him to be pre-eminently human—not a thinking machine, but a man of family and friends and warm sympathies and ideas.

Crowds saw him alert and quick, reminding them of a sagacious and keen-witted old eagle. The movements of his head were quick and birdlike. At functions he studied the persons about him, and evidently based his speeches on the mood of the listeners. Foch spoke extemporaneously, except on a few occasions. His poise was always superb; he had himself well in hand. When he alighted from trains, amid bustle and confusion, he noted carefully the moves of those with him and quickly fell in with their directions.

The humanity of Foch was shown by his interest in children; not the politician's kiss on the cheek, but the kindly old man's affection for the latest generation to step into this old world of ours. The same real affection was exhibited whenever a poilu in his baggy blue uniform greeted the Marshal. When he landed at Battery Park, New York, he spied two uniformed French veterans in the outskirts of the crowd. Foch left the frock-coated ring about him and went to the side of his own men. He grasped their hands, and tears ran down their cheeks as their old C. O. wished them well.

The great leader is intensely religious. All have heard the stories of his refuge in prayer when days were darkest. A devout Roman Catholic, Foch always attended mass, usually choosing the simplest service. At the same time, his liberality impelled him to the utmost regard for the religious convictions of others, and his demeanor was intensely respectful no matter what the form of ceremony at which he was present.

Foch traveled light. Two locker trunks and a pair of suitcases were all he required. His uniforms were the horizon blue field attire and the dress uniform of a field marshal.

The Marshal was seventy years old on October 2d, but he looks not more than sixty. His health on the trip was excellent. In the early stages he did not even have a cold, altho he was subjected to all the rigors of our changeable November weather in all parts of the country. His personal physician, Dr. André,

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LIBERTY'S DEFENDER GREETS OUR LIBERTY BELL.

Marshal Foch visited most American shrines and places of historic interest during his tour of the country, and is credited with standing the strain very well, in spite of his seventy years.

who was by the Marshal's side throughout the war, accompanied him.

What chiefly interested Foch? Every distinguished visitor to our shores has this question fired at him as he comes up New York harbor. The conventional answer is 'tall buildings and the American girl.' Now, the Marshal has a mathematician's interest in great buildings and the average man's eye for a pretty girl. But his tastes are broad and varied.

The great steel works at Homstead, Pa., were immensely

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interesting to him. Colonel Frank Parker, who accompanied him on the trip, said that Foch asked more questions there than at any other spot—what was the daily output, how were the men treated, what were their hours and wages, how did they live, how long did they last?

Always was the Marshal interested in people. He was a student of the characters of those about him on the trip. In a surprizingly short time he knew the faces of everyone and bowed pleasantly when he ran into them, either on the train or away from it. He commented frequently on the youthful appearance of Americans and their genius for large enterprises.

"I can understand the greatness of the American doughboy after seeing his parents and his wife," he burst forth enthusiastically one day.

WHEN THE IRISH GOVERNMENT WAS RUN "ON THE RUN"

THERE is a story, mostly untold, of what the people of Ireland did, without firing a single shot, to set aside the rule of England. There were plenty of shots fired by Irishmen, of course, in the period that preceded the Anglo-Irish agreement, and a great deal has been written about these fighters. Behind the Irish "army" however, there was a "hide-and-seek" sort of Irish government. Its attempt to run the country while the British Government was still very much "on the job," constitutes "a comedy without bloodshed, an extravaganza without violence," in the words of Samuel McCoy, who calls it "the strangest story I ever heard, and found to be true." The actual attempt of the Irish to govern Ireland goes back, says Mr. McCoy, to September, 1919. It was then that "the job of conducting a brand-new nation began, in a land where there was already a government in full swing, and possest of all the machinery of government." Writing in *Leslie's Weekly*, Mr. McCoy goes on to give a brief history of this anomalous enterprise, now recognized as the legitimate Irish Government:

Three million Irish people had made up their minds that they would have none of that other Government. They had elected a Congress of their own (they call it *Dail Eirann*) in December, 1918, and from this Congress their governmental cabinet was formed in the following spring. The delay was due to the fact that thirty or more members of the congress had been kept in English prisons until then.

The first thing the cabinet did was to appoint a "commission of inquiry into the resources and industries of Ireland."

You might ask why this was done. Surely, you say, the English Government has had plenty of time in which to examine and report on the resources and industries of Ireland. Yes, it has. It has appointed commission after commission, has issued report after report. It has cataloged everything.

But—and this was a very large "but"—

The people of Ireland weren't satisfied with these reports. They wanted their *own* experts. They maintain that they can develop their own coal-fields, peat-bogs, water-power and agriculture far more satisfactorily than they have been developed under English rule. They knew that to make a new survey of their own of all these things would require years, but, they said, we should worry about time. We are here to stay!

So the commission got to work at once. Its first job has been to make an exhaustive survey of the coal resources of Ireland. The job took two years. The report has just been published.

The total coal resources of Ireland, anthracite and bituminous, are estimated at *two billion* tons. Previous estimates placed them at half a billion tons!

The people of Ireland use very little coal for domestic purposes. They depend upon peat fuel, which grows at their doorsteps. If you want a fire, you simply step outside your own door and carve a chunk of fuel out of the ground. Therefore, at the present rate of Ireland's consumption of coal—about 5,000,000 tons yearly—the coal deposits of Ireland, if the Irish survey is accurate, will supply the nation for 400 years to come.

Until this report, the Irish had always believed what English and Welsh coal operators had told them—that they must depend upon imported coal. It may be true the Irish coal is not of as high quality as that of coal-exporting nations, but, at the worst, they figure, it will be cheaper to mine and use it in Ireland than to import coal. All that is needed is capital to mine it.

There was not much of the dramatic about this work of the commission—altho one might mention that when it went to hold its sessions in Cork in the city hall, a detail of British soldiers at once swooped down upon the building and drove them out at the rifle's point; and that when the members of the commission then withdrew to another building, they were chased out of that place also; and that since then it has collected all its statistics by dint of evading the vigilance of "the Military."

Imagine "that dignified body, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, skipping about by back alleyways," suggests Mr. McCoy, "in order to conduct hearings without interruption from a body of scrapping Marines!" However—

The Irish commissioners proved that it could be done. With dry humor, their official bulletin remarks: "For some time this obstruction continued, but the commission found little difficulty in circumventing the attempts to render its efforts abortive."

The gleeful game of hide-and-seek was well on its way. I used frequently to meet young Darrell Figgis, the secretary of the commission, on the streets of Dublin. Figgis, who collated the reports of the coal experts for publication, had been arrested so many times by the British for his political opinions that they had grown tired of arresting him. And it was easy to "spot" him, too—be being adorned with a flaming red beard which he refused to sacrifice under any circumstances. Figgis is the originator of The Figgisian Theory, which is that empires must tremble before a bold front.

Elusive and triumphant as a mosquito, the Commission collected data and reported on the Irish dairy industry, the breeding of dairy cattle, the manufacture of industrial alcohol, and on the sea fisheries of Ireland, in addition to its report on the coal-fields; the British giant all the while making tremendous wallops at the pesky mosquito and striking heavily on thin air.

This was all well enough, but it didn't satisfy the 3,000,000 Irish who wanted their own government to get going, and get going quick.

So they instituted their own law courts.

If there was any one thing which rubbed the Irishman against the grain, it was that he could never enjoy a legal fight with another Irishman without taking it into a court which was not of Ireland's creating. "The British law courts, more than any other British institution, brought home to Irishmen the fact of British rule."

"We'll soon change *that!*" said Mr. Austin Stack, with a confident grin.

The mere fact that Austin Stack was behind the bars of a British prison when he made this cheerful prediction discouraged neither himself nor any of his constituents.

Austin Stack is the husky chap who captained the famous Kerry football team years ago when it licked every football team in all Ireland—and there seem to be more football teams in Ireland than in all America.

When he was arrested for his political opinions he was Minister or Home Affairs in the Irish Republican Government. The proposed establishment of Irish courts, in rivalry with the British courts in Ireland, fell within the province of his department. These courts were decreed by *Dail Eirann* in June, 1919, but not until May, 1920, after the veteran football star had made a sensational dash out of prison, were the details of the scheme worked out.

Try now to visualize the conditions under which this apparently mad project was to be carried out.

There were, on an average, 3,000 British soldiers and constables, the latter operating as troops, in each county in Ireland. They held the stone barracks in a hundred different centers; they swept along every country road in armored cars and armored motor trucks. There was not a public building in all Ireland in which a "rebel" meeting could be openly held.

Were the Irish overawed for a moment?

Well, in May, 1920, Austin Stack announced that national arbitration courts were to be set up immediately by the Irish themselves; and, at the end of the following month, a land settlement commission (to decide all disputes about land) and a system of civil courts with jurisdiction in criminal cases were simultaneously established. Every Irishman might choose between them and the British courts. By the end of August, 1920, the new system was in full operation all over Ireland.

The British Government, of course, did their best to break up these rank infringements on their legal prerogatives. But even tho they were "underground," the people patronized the Irish courts to such an extent that the British courts convened in empty halls.

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Ho, for the merry Christmas-tide
The bells and the glistening tree!
The thrill of the gifts and a dashing ride
And the dinner with Campbell's for me!

A Merry Christmas to all!

And a feast as happy as the day, with the laughter of children for its music, sunny faces on every side and a table smiling with all good things! Campbell's Soup, of course, to give the dinner its first spark—spoonfuls of hot and savory deliciousness, inviting your most genial mood.

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brings the glow of early springtime to your winter's day—the delicate, enticing flavor of dainty, fresh, young peas, the sweetest on the vines. Rich country milk, smooth creamery butter, spices added with the nicest care delight the palate and satisfy the appetite. A soup that gives the touch of luxury to introduce your dinner.

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbells' Soups

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE SEASON

LUCAS, E. V. LIFE AND WORK OF EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY, R. A. With two hundred illustrations. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $35.00.

No adequate impression, in small space, can possibly be given of the richness of these two volumes—both in color of personality, and in wealth of pictorial value. As a biographer, Mr. Lucas has accomplished an agreeable if difficult task; he has traced the whole history of art in America and England during the time Abbey flourished, and he has had access to correspondence which is graphic and distinctive in style. Mr. J. S. Sargent has lent a hand in the choice of pictures which have been reproduced in *de luxe* fashion, thus making of this book an art treasure as well as a literary asset. Elsewhere, at some future time, we will more lengthily detail the record of Abbey's life; but except to emphasize again the beauty of the illustrations, including Abbey's Boston work, his Harper drawings, and his coronation canvas, it will be impossible to do more now. Lovers of beautifully made books should seek these rare volumes which will enthrall them for hours.

ROBERTSON, SIR WILLIAM. From Private to Field-Marshal. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $5.00.

Here is a fascinating narrative of personal rise and adventure, which might well be a fit companion volume to Admiral Fiske's reminiscences, "From Midshipman to Rear-Admiral." The book not only gives a graphic panorama of military conditions in the British Empire confronting an ambitious young soldier, but it records, as well, the development of the military machine, under the influence of modern invention. It carries the reader through many punitive expeditions, through the South African War, and, in valuable comment, through the Great War, when Sir William became Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The pen portraits of such men as Kitchener and Foch illustrate the writer's quick perception of character, and his frank comments on the short-sightedness of England's war policy, together with his fearless emphasis of the lessons to be learned from the conflict, make of the second half of this book an invaluable commentary on military history during the war. The volume is well printed, and carries a series of entertaining photographs.

STONE, MELVILLE E., FIFTY YEARS A JOURNALIST. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company. $5.00.

No better book could be adopted for study in our schools of journalism than this autobiography by the former General Manager of the Associated Press. There is no flourish in the writing; it is in itself an excellent piece of journalism, showing the editorial type of mind. Mr. Stone has recorded the incidents in his rise as a newspaper man; but more than that, he has traced the growth of modern journalistic ideas, as they came to him in the middle west, when he worked with Victor Ivanson. You get, in these pages, a first-hand analysis of the press, a frank analysis of the value of news, and of how best to gather it; you also are given a near view of the way in which papers are established, and the features which constitute their making or undoing. From news gathering to news service, out of which came the Associated Press—Mr. Stone holds the interest of his reader, not by his style, but by the value of his material. He was a wide traveler, and a canny interviewer of people from the Pope to the Czar; in that way he assured his foreign services. He likewise had a fascinating coterie of friends at home, like Eugene Field, Bill Nye, George Ade, and others. So that "Fifty Years a Journalist" is not merely a record of journalistic methods, but a record of friendships as well.

TUMULTY, JOSEPH P. WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company. $5.00.

To the followers of Mr. Wilson, this intimate statement of inside happenings will come as a vindication of a misunderstood man; to the enemies of Mr. Wilson, there will be nothing in the pages but a grotesque imitation of a lesser Boswell. But on whatever side of the fence you are, you will be compelled to learn much of the character of Mr. Wilson which will dispel the many myths as to his strongheaded unwillingness to accept advice or to consult authority. Private correspondence quoted for the first time, presidential soliloquies as to national events, secrets of preparation for war, the whys and wherefores of his trip to Paris and subsequent tour for the League—all these matters are seen through Mr. Tumulty's eyes in a manner interesting to read and logical to study. Even tho Wilson's enemies may discount the secretary's statements as to reported conversations, it is scarcely conceivable—in spite of Tumulty's declaration that Mr. Wilson was not consulted in the making of the book—that his distinguished Chief was totally ignorant of the statements published so broadcast in the New York *Times* and elsewhere. And even if he was, there is small doubt that Wilson has read the articles before they were later embedded in book form. So far there has been no denial from the former President that the manner in which Tumulty "Knew Him" was not the correct way. So, this story of Woodrow Wilson may be taken as authentic stuff of inside White-House problems during a trying administration.

YOUNG, FILSON. WITH BEATTY IN THE NORTH SEA. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.00.

It is always a relief to read a book, half technical in its scope, written by a man who has a feeling for words, insight into character, and enthusiasm for a life into which events have suddenly precipitated him. Through influence, Mr. Young became a close associate and observer of his chief, Admiral Beatty, on board the flagship *Lion*, during those momentous days when Scarborough was being raided, and off Dogger Bank, when the German fleet challenged the efficient use of super-dreadnaughts as fighting units in the North Sea. Those who recall the acid tone of Lord Fisher's "Memories and Records" will relish Mr. Young's description of him: "I remember the grim and yellow aspect of the old man as he sat at the blue cloth-covered table." "With Beatty in the North Sea" abounds in such lines; no writer on the naval aspects of the war has written with such pure delight in service, such zest for excitement, such unafraid, disinterested criticism of the gap between Admiralty and Navy, as Mr. Young. With the sharp eye of the born writer, he sketches the ingredients of a modern naval battle, and with an imagination colored with acute observation, he writes a chapter, "Foundations of the Future," which is valuable criticism.

WILSTACH, PAUL. POTOMAC LANDINGS Photographs by Roger B. Whitman and others. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company. $5.00.

It is well to love a river; its features are like a face worthy to be remembered; its life in the past like memories to be stored away. It flows through history, as a thread that determinines a design works through tapestry. Mr. Wilstach, with his accustomed sensitiveness to material with which, from time to time, he has been called to work, has made a bewitching book out of "Potomac Landings." He has unearthed history, in every bend; he has landed hither and thither, where mansions have held infinite social graces, and where furniture and graceful stairways and hospitable doors measure the artistry of our ancestors. Season in and season out, he has revived for his readers the temperamental atmosphere of a river whose share in the nation's life has been ample and worthy. And the publishers have made of this narrative a handsome book, well printed, and copiously embellished with excellent photographs. Lovers of travel should relish it, and take it with them the next time they venture up and down the Potomac.

EVARTS, HAL G. THE PASSING OF THE OLD WEST. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. (Illustrations by Charles Livingston Ball.) $2.50.

Usually, books preaching the gospel of conservation, are full of comparative statistics, proving our national wantonness, our extravagance, and drawing therefrom conclusions as to our future regretfulness. The beaver disappears, the buffalo no longer becomes the familiar feature of plain landscapes, the forests are denuded of their most valuable timber, and the elk takes his last stand—all in the name of Progress of Sport. Even our national parks are not protected from such depredations as mark the passing of the old West. Mr. Evarts preaches conservation in a new fashion; he writes a story full of human interest, and points his moral in no dry, matter-of-fact manner; he gives a setting full of characters, and upon them dawn the enormity of our national indifference to our national unresponsiveness to the wealth with which nature has endowed us in the past. With what result? That, in the end, "Oldmart had seen the symbol of the Mad God—Overdevelopment." Such a book as this is bound to win for conservation friends whose indifference is largely due to ignorance of the enormous problems involved.

GIBBS, SIR PHILIP. MORE THAT MUST BE TOLD. New York: Harper and Brothers. $2.50.

This new book by one of the most graphic of recent war correspondents, is a gratifying advance over its companion volume, "Now It Can Be Told." It is a pleasure to measure the growth of a constructive observer who combines the efficiency of a

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newspaper reporter with a certain steadying sense of the historian. It would be well if every young man who went across seas could study Mr. Gibbs' series of illuminating essays. They are full of sharply painted portraits of leaders with whom he came in contact; they team with vivid flashes of analytical comment; they palpitate with conviction that unless a new spirit is drawn from these disastrous times, just as a moral is drawn from a fable, the white people of the world will be swallowed up forever. Mr. Gibbs, in his ten chapters, presents a horde of economic and social evidence to show that the old régime, however much it tried to rehabilitate itself at the Peace Conference, is an antequated régime, and needs must go. He does not hedge, either in his comment on England or America, in his judgment on Ireland, or in his suggestions regarding Germany. The book is a gripping bit of reportorial history—profound, interesting, and in every respect human.

GILMAN, BRADLEY. ROOSEVELT: THE HAPPY WARRIOR. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $3.50.

A most pleasingly made book, this, from the manufacturing standpoint—clear type, broad margins, interesting illustrations. We only wish the text had kept pace. The title should have been "Roosevelt: My Classmate"—for author and subject were at Harvard together. What a pity it is that, in books of this character, adulation should inundate and spoil memory of events. One can imagine what Dr. Gilman might have done in re-creating the Harvard days; instead of which he has cataloged Roosevelt's virtues, with none too illuminating remarks thereon, and quoted from other books to prove his points, as well as gathered, through correspondence, anecdotes short and trivial. Many books, written *con amore*, are measures of their author's devotion, but they are nearly always disappointing.

HUNEKER, JAMES. VARIATIONS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

To write on a variety of themes was always James Huneker's privilege and pleasure; and he always wrote with authority. This posthumous volume is prefaced by the publishers who say of the present collection of essays: "It presents . . . a wide-reaching diversity of esthetic material for the consideration, the illumination, and—preeminently—the entertainment of the cultivated." The subjects treated show the bohemian in Huneker tempered by a fine perspective which somehow always balanced this critic of the Seven Arts. He writes of George Moore, Baudelaire, Flaubert, Brandes, Cezanne, Chopin, Verdi, Liszt, Caruso—and always one can detect in him the brilliant continentalist, rather than an American. His discriminating eye was never labored: he was always sure of his judgments, hence his authority. His mind was tenacious; he was an omniverous reader, a fact which took away from the force of his originality; for often we get echoes of others in Huneker's writings. We noted this particularly in "Iconoclasts." But "Variations" is mature. A delightful collection of essays, reminiscent in parts, always laden with information and with a fresh point of view.

McISAAC, F. J. THE TONY SARG MARIONETTE BOOK. Illustrated by Tony Sarg. With two plays for home-made Marionettes, by Anne Stoddard. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

In small compass, here is a book to please young and old alike. For the technical side of amateur marionette production must be studied out carefully by wiser

The City within a City

RAILROADS are like pioneers. When they enter a territory, civilization and prosperity invariably follow closely. American railroads have been not only forerunners of progress but leaders in the growth and development of localities whose transportation needs were served.

It was for the greater convenience of the public that the Grand Central Terminal was planned and built; yet the *Engineering News-Record* gives the development larger significance:

> "The term 'Grand Central' no longer designates a mere railroad station, but a large and impressive civic center. The story of its development in the last twenty years is a romance. Where there were formerly smoking stacks and four-story buildings, there are now handsome structures—office buildings, banking houses, stores, hotels, apartments and clubs.
>
> "The terminal area itself, because of its attractiveness, has become the heart of a still greater development, radiating from it in every direction. In fact the whole surrounding neighborhood now goes by the name of Grand Central District, and is one of the chief business centers of the metropolis.
>
> "As a civic as well as a railroad development, it is unique and stands as a monument to the foresight of the New York Central Railroad."

The Grand Central Terminal is the heart of a city within a city.

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The reliable cement, famous since 1876.
Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. *At dealers or write us.*
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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE SEASON
Continued

heads before younger ones can hope to manipulate the strings. Mr. Sarg has not written the book; he has detailed to another the mysterious manner in which he has humanized cardboard and other flimsy materials; he has given away lavishly the tricks of his cunning trade, knowing full well that an amateur needs must develop technique to create illusion with such mannikins as he suggests building. You can build a marionette stage, under Mr. Sarg's supervision, if you have this book; you can work the strings as easily as a prestidigitator can remove a hen's egg from a gentleman's hat, if you develop dexterity, and follow carefully the intricate lines connecting joints with fingers. Then, when you are skilled, two plays are given by Mr. Sarg for your experiment and pleasure. Evenings of pure delight are here suggested.

NORMAN, HENDERSO DAINGERFIELD (Translator.) PLAYS OF EDMOND ROSTAND. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. $10.50.

All that is necessary for the translator of Rostand is to catch the glare of his romanticism: the very force of the drama's action will carry the rest of the way. It is true that "Chanticleer" is full of play on words, difficult to transmute from French to English. But one tests Mr. Norman's "Cyrano" with that of Gertrude Hall, which Mansfield used, and his "The Eaglet" with Louis N. Parker's "L'Aiglon," which Maude Adams used, and the patriotic fervor of the French Theater is in both. We are glad to see published such a satisfying edition of Rostand's plays—a beautiful example of press work, agreeably bound. The dedication is to Woodrow Wilson.

ROBINSON, CORINNE ROOSEVELT. MY BROTHER THEODORE ROOSEVELT. An intimate account of his childhood, boyhood, youth, and manhood. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

Thick and fast come the books about Theodore Roosevelt. From every angle they are written to show the variety of this many-sided man. Mrs. Robinson has produced an invaluable record—naturally intimate in its approach, and exceptionally rare in the new material dealing with the "Colonel's" life. Such a human figure as that of Roosevelt must be viewed outside its political setting. No more refreshing book has come to us in years than the sheaf of Letters written to his children while in the White House. So, here, we get a host of memories which Mrs. Robinson generously shares with the public—recollections of the nursery, of college, of the Elkhorn ranch, of rough-riding, and of the White House. Biography rarely has the opportunity of telling a story so full of personal association as this. It is full of entertaining reading.

ROBINSON, EDWIN ARLINGTON. COLLECTED POEMS. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.50.

Robinson, as a poet, has never made concessions, either in subject matter or in form; he is in tradition, yet out of it; he is fanciful yet profound; he is realistic, yet a mystic. He has fervor, yet philosophic stability. We are glad, in this collected series, to be able to judge Robinson under one roof, so to speak. All lovers of poetry will be pleased to own all his poetry, so conveniently bound.

ROBINSON, JAMES HARVEY. THE MIND IN THE MAKING: The Relation of Intelligence to Social Reform. New York: Harper and Brothers. $2.50.

Since the day of the Armistice it has generally been conceded that what the world was most in need of was a change in mind. Various philosophers have been preaching what that change should be. But now comes a seasoned historian, with philosophic insight, who tells us that were it possible for us to be freed of our intellectual bondage, which can be traced in the broad aspects of history, then that "race between education and catastrophe"—which H. G. Wells has spoken about—would have a hopeful end. Is it possible to "open our minds" so that we may reach an "unprecedented attitude" to cope with "unprecedented conditions," calling for the use of "unprecedented knowledge?" We speak of reconstruction times, as applying merely to social relationships and economic laws. But the individual mind needs reconstruction. Professor Robinson's book is an acute analysis of the mind's history, from its animal emergence; and the author graphically describes its medieval subjection, its scientific shaping, and its various forms of modern repression. With the scholar's grasp of the past, and with an idealist's love of the future, Professor Robinson shows how closely he is in touch with the imminent needs of the present. A book for the thoughtful who are wondering what will be the outcome of the world's chaos.

HAGEDORN, HERMANN. ROOSEVELT IN THE BAD LANDS. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $5.00.

This is the first of the publications of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. In the same spirit with which Albert Bigelow Paine visited Missouri, to re-create the early life of Mark Twain, has Mr. Hagedorn traveled far and wide to fix graphically, poetically, appreciatively, the life of Theodore Roosevelt in the Bad Lands, from 1883 to 1887. Western frontier life is described with the zest of the romancer. The writer has been a careful collector of first-hand material; he has drawn from Roosevelt's rough associates anecdote and comment of the struggles of bad men, red devils, and picturesque cow-punchers. "It was Mr. Roosevelt himself," writes Mr. Hagedorn, "who gave me the impulse to write this book"—a "gay and romantic experience." This is not merely a record; it is also a large canvas of a phase of American life now of the past, which shows Roosevelt—as the hero of it—against a background which only the more represents to us what a typical American he was. The Memorial Association is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of their first offering to Rooseveltiana.

FORBES, W. CAMERON. THE ROMANCE OF BUSINESS. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.65.

Knoblock, the dramatist, wrote a play called "My Lady's Dress," which detailed in a number of attractive acts, the human stories connected with those who were involved in the making of those elements out of which the dress was fashioned. Mr. Forbes here attempts to take from business its strictly utilitarian character, to read Romance into the market places of the world, to make us feel that at the breakfast table, under our arc-light, in all the inventions which have transformed the world of distance into nearness, the most interesting stories are involved in the very conveniences of daily life. Modern commerce is full of romance, and young readers who are about to enter the commercial field should approach it with a high conviction, not

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only of its usefulness, but of its adventurous, exciting character. Read Masefield's short-poem, "Cargoes," and you will see the golden dreams suggested even in the hogsheads of trade!

ROOSEVELT, KERMIT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT: A Sketch, with Letters. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

It is a pleasure to record praise for such a straightforward insight into the character of an eager boy—one whose two bents lay in the realm of mechanics and literature. The larger part of this book, compiled by Kermit, deals with "The Young Eagle's" part in the Great War—his cheer, his perseverance, his comments on men and things, his eagerness to do his share. The greater proportion of the book also consists of open and direct correspondence with Quentin's family. The boy wrote well, had literary taste and feeling; what is more, he possest sensitiveness and imagination, two qualities easily detected in the selection given from his youthful writings. Three chapters in the book constitute an anthology of praise for the boy who so gallantly gave up his life.

VINCE, CHARLES. THE STREET OF FACES: Glimpses of Town, Drawings by J. D. M. Harvey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company.

There is no more charmingly printed book for the holidays than this, and no quainter sheaf of essays. Would that some writer would attempt for other cities what Mr. Vince has done for London—made vivid vignettes of the minor notes of city life, in a vein reminiscent of Lamb, and of Lamb's biographer, E. V. Lucas. It is a charming song Mr. Vince sings in these light essays—about motor-bus conductors, ash-bins, street-signs, peddlers, and the like. To him, with his charm of imagination, the open-air salesman, the spinning of tops, lighted windows—all have their charm, and are in turn charmingly treated. To lovers of London this should be a welcome gift; to believers in the city, it should prove what all lovers of city life claim, that the casual thing in crowded streets has its own particular poetry. The drawings are effective.

FABRE, HENRI. BOOK OF INSECTS. Retold from Alexander Teixeira de Mattos' translation of Fabre's "Souvenirs Entamologiques." By Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. Illustrated by E. J. Detmold. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. $5.00.

A rare Christmas issue is this, blue and gold in cover design, colorful in illustrations, and generously typed and margined. Young readers will delight in knowing what Fabre has observed about the beetle, cicada, mantis, glow-worm, mason-wasp, grasshopper, cricket, locust, and other winged mysteries. This "insect's Homer," as Maeterlinck once called Fabre, has the touch of Queen Mab to his pen; he vivifies insect life until it spells romance. A good gift for the young naturalist.

DE BOOKE, LORD WILLOUGHBY. THE SPORT OF OUR ANCESTORS. Being a Collection of Prose and Verse setting forth The Sport of Fox-Hunting as They Knew It. Illustrated by G. D. Armour. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.00.

Very jealous is this compiler to use the word "sport," not as a term applied to golf, football, lawn-tennis, hockey, and the like, but as applied strictly to field sports. In 1750, foxhounds used to be bred for speed; from that time till the mid-Victorian period, real sport existed, in the eyes of the compiler, for the English country gentleman. It entered literature, and the writer who was a lover of sport sang of foxes as Homer sang of the gods. Here you are given selections from the true recorders of sports—Egerton Warburton, Major Whyte Melville, Bromley-Davenport, Beckford, "Nimrod" (Mr. Apperley),

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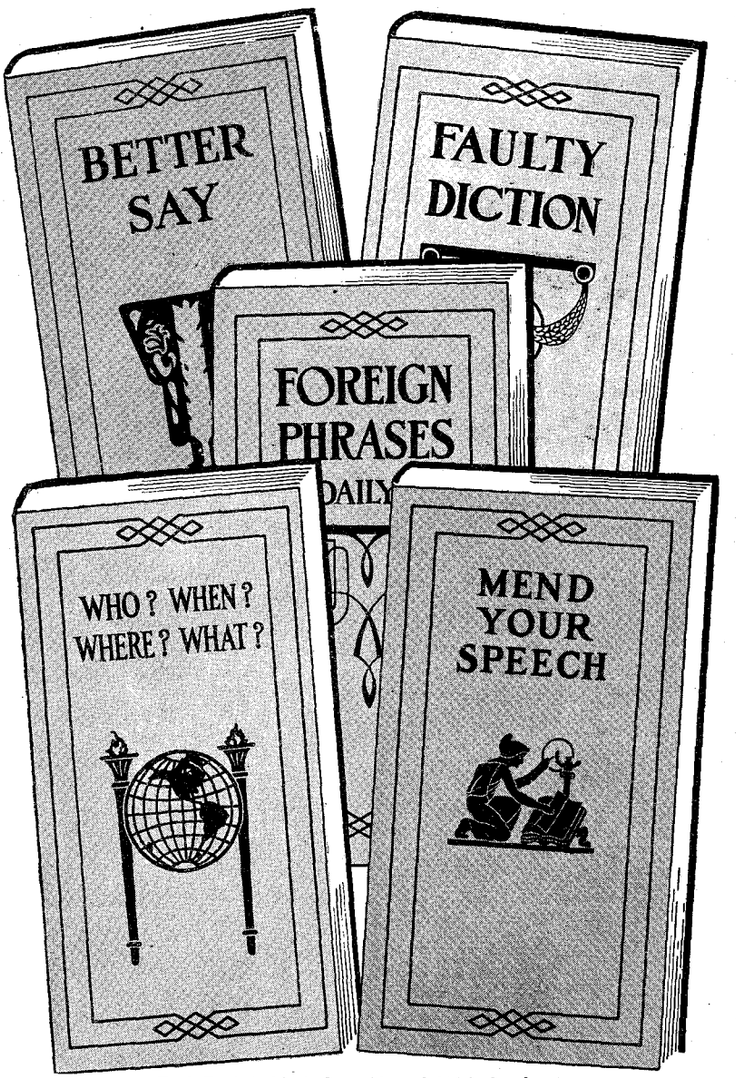

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and Anthony Trollope. And what makes the book doubly attractive is the real spirit of the chase, riding to hounds, and traveling in the coach, depicted in line and color by G. D. Armour. Rarely has a sporting book such a wealth of hunting action about it. I wonder what the compiler thinks of Masefield's "Reynard the Fox"—one of the biggest narratives of the chase I know! Here is a book for the center table, for all sorts of readers.

GAY, JOHN. THE BEGGAR'S OPERA. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company. $4.00, $10.00.

This is a beautiful edition of a piece made famous in 1728, and made doubly famous to modern audiences by its distinctive revival in London and New York. The book is very handsomely printed and bound in yellow boards, backed by black cloth. Green and maroon stickers carry the title on the side and back. The color plates are the costume designs, in flat tones, for the different characters, done by Claud Lovat Fraser, whose memory is beautifully appreciated by John Drinkwater in a prefatory note, where is written, "alike in his theater design and his tender landscape, beauty of spirit flowed in everything he did into beauty of execution." Mr. Fraser himself prepared an explanatory word for this edition, detailing the difficulties besetting the path of a scenic artist desirous of reproducing, before a modern, sophisticated audience the atmosphere of an early eighteenth century play. As to the costuming of such a piece, let us use our imaginations over these words from a designer, to whom much of the charm of "The Beggar's Opera" revival was due. "I have kept faithfully to the outlines of the age, the close-fitting bodice, the flat hoops, the square-toed shoes, but I have taken considerable liberties in the manner in which I have shorn them of ribbons and laces and—for the sake of dramatic simplicity, be it remembered—I have eliminated yards of trimming." A good book for all lovers of the drama and the theater.

HALLOWAY, EMORY (Edited by). **THE UNCOLLECTED POETRY AND PROSE OF WALT WHITMAN.** 2 vols. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company. $7.50.

Whitman students will bless the devoted labors of Mr. Halloway, who has collected, from many sources—newspaper files and note-books—a variegated collection of hitherto unused material from the pen of Walt Whitman. You get here a jumble of book reviews, of matter of local interest pertaining to Brooklyn and New York, of music and the theater—all forming the subject of essays. The life of Whitman's time is all the better understood by the perusal of these isolated bits, some of them signed with the unfamiliar superscription, "Walter Whitman." What has been the purpose of the editor? "To collect all of Whitman's magazine publications not found in his 'Complete Prose' and to select from his countless newspaper stories, book reviews, editorials, criticisms of art, music, drama, etc., such as have particular biographical or literary value, with such others as may be needed fairly to indicate his thought and style of composition in each stage of his pre-poetic career." This statement in itself sufficiently describes the enormous source-character of the two volumes here offered in an attractive library edition.

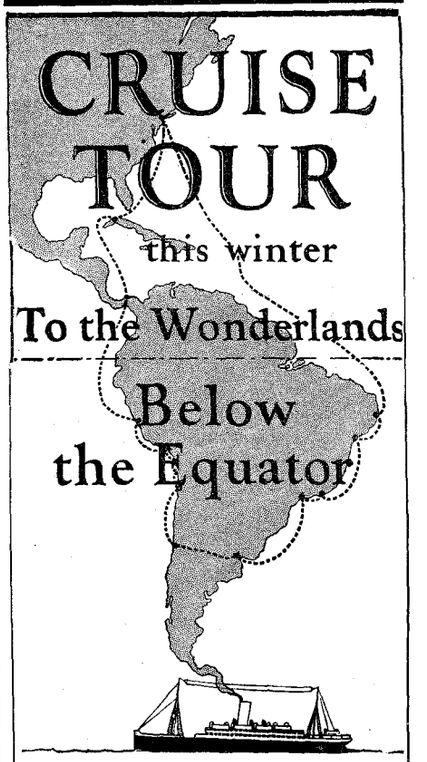
COLVIN, SIDNEY. MEMORIES AND NOTES OF PERSONS AND PLACES. 1852-1912. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

The dedicatory letter, which prefaces this volume, shows that the biographer of Keats has set himself the task of writing his impressions of persons and places that have filled his life. But the fund of reminiscences with which such a rich life as Colvin's must be filled is here partly put in the background by his critical bent, which is given to estimating the worth of such men as Ruskin, Burne-Jones, Rosetti, Browning, Stevenson, Meredith, and others whose paths crossed his. This tendency on his part makes it sometimes difficult to disentangle what Professor Colvin has seen for himself, from what he has gleaned of his reading from others. None the less, this volume is fascinating—not light in treatment, but solid in matter for the serious reader.

THE PHYSICALLY UNFIT

"IN THE army I was made responsible for the proper nourishment of troops," writes a reserve officer. "I was harassed by the thought that, if I could have started with those boys in their infancy, I might have made well-nourished soldiers of them. Their bad teeth, deficient feet and subnormal brains might have been prevented. I began twenty-five years too late to do them any good. Some say we will not have another war. But, I say, in order to raise another army, Uncle Sam should begin twenty-five years before war is declared," comments *The American Journal of Chemical Medicine* (Chicago):

This excerpt relates to what has been a sore point with all medical men having to do with the examinations of men for the selective draft service. An undue number of young men, in the proper age periods to serve their country in war time, was found deficient physically. The fact that similar and even worse conditions existed in European countries does not entitle us to lay the flattering unction to our souls that, after all, we are a superior nation. If the people of the United States of America proudly feel, even tho they do not always express it in so many words, that they are the most intelligent, the most progressive, the most advanced nation on earth, the physical findings in recent years were sufficient to dampen our nationalistic feeling of self-complacency in this respect. Newspaper writers and novelists delight in describing the "typical American young manhood," and select as their subjects imaginary young men as they are drawn by Gibson and others, but as they are found in actual life so infrequently as to be almost typical. And yet, with a sensible, deliberate utilization and husbanding of our national resources, with a proper application of the lessons learned in recent years, it would be easy to correct existing evils and to bring it about that the youth of the American nation actually would become the flower of the young people all over the world. This can not be done by talking. It requires years of persistent effort. It must be kept in mind, further, that the problem is not merely one of physical training and proper feeding, but it is exceedingly complex, social and economic conditions of all classes being intimately concerned in it."



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 7.—King George signs a proclamation summoning the British Parliament to meet December 14 in special session to ratify the Irish settlement.

Messages of congratulation have been sent by Pope Benedict to King George and Eamon De Valera for the part they played in the Anglo-Irish agreement, according to a dispatch from Rome.

The administration of President Carlos Herrera, of Guatemala, was overthrown at midnight Monday, the President surrendering his powers to a provisional government headed by General José Maria Lima, according to a dispatch from Guatemala City.

December 8.—Eamon De Valera issues a statement saying that he can not recommend the Anglo-Irish settlement to the Dail Eirann or to the country, on the grounds that the agreement is in conflict with the wishes of the majority of the nation as exprest at elections during the last three years.

December 9.—Three released Sinn Fein prisoners are injured by the explosion of a bomb thrown into a train leaving Ballykinlar camp at Thurles.

Premier Lloyd George invites Premier Briand to a consultation over a proposed revision of the German war debt.

December 10.—Germany has failed to pay 190,000,000 gold marks, due during the first two weeks of December under the schedule of payments calling for 26 per cent. of her exports and certain portions of her customs duties, it is announced. The German government informs the Reparations Commission that the decrease in the value of the mark makes it impossible for conversion into gold marks of the fund of paper marks accumulated to meet these payments.

December 11.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, the Russian State bank has announced the following rates of exchange: the pound sterling, 450,000 rubles; the dollar 110,000 rubles; the German mark, 500 rubles.

December 12.—Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, urges Ulster to stay out of the Irish Free State on the ground that the province was not invited to sign the Anglo-Irish treaty, and that it has pledged itself to remain a part of Great Britain.

The natives of Allahabad, British India, boycott the Prince of Wales by deserting the streets on the occasion of his visit to that city.

December 13.—The Cuban Congress passes a resolution requesting the United States to withdraw American troops stationed in Cuba.

DOMESTIC

December 7.—Nine persons are shot and a score are otherwise injured in rioting in the Chicago Union Stockyards.

Neutrality for China in the event of war is guaranteed in an agreement reached by eight powers represented in the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Representative Julius Kahn, of California, introduces a resolution requesting the American delegates to the Arms Conference to initiate an international conference for the suppression of the opium traffic.

December 8.—The Chinese delegates to the Arms Conference warn the Japanese

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delegates that if the direct negotiations over the Shantung controversy are not expedited with a view to the immediate and unconditional surrender of the province they will withdraw and place the responsibility for settlement on the full Conference.

Attorney-General Daugherty announces in his first annual report that the movement launched by the Third Internationale at Moscow to gain control of the trade and industrial unions throughout the world is meeting with marked success insofar as it relates to syndicalist unions in the United States.

December 9.—Representatives of more than fifty railroads east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River announce a wage reduction of from ten to thirty per cent. or more to become effective by Christmas. More than 750,000 employees will be affected.

December 10.—The Senate Finance Committee approves the bill funding the $11,000,000,000 debt owed to the United States by foreign governments into obligations maturing not later than June 15, 1947.

The House passes a bill to increase the number of Federal judges by twenty-two.

A delegation from Porto Rico headed by President Barcelo, of the Porto Rican Senate, and Judge Felix Cordova-Davila, resident Commissioner, urges President Harding to remove Governor E. Mont Reily from the Governorship of Porto Rico.

December 11.—The General Committee on the Limitation of Armament—a citizens' body headed by Samuel Gompers and Oscar S. Straus—suggests to the Arms Conference an international economic conference to be held at the invitation of the United States.

In his annual report to the President Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says that the worst of the economic slump is over and that gradual improvement may now reasonably be expected.

The American birth rate advanced 1.4 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 1919, announces the Census Bureau. The birth rate was 23.7 per 1,000 population last year and 22.3 in 1919.

December 12.—Employees of the local plants of the "Big Five" meat packers in New York walk out in connection with the Western meat-workers' strike.

Ten persons are killed and a number of others injured, and heavy property damage is done as a result of railroad accidents and landslides caused by floods in western Washington.

Japan grants the United States cable and radio rights on the Island of Yap, and agrees not to fortify the Marshall or Caroline Islands, nor to establish any military or naval bases on those islands.

On the recommendation of Secretaries Weeks, Denby, and Hoover, Chairman Winslow, of the House Commerce Committee, introduces a bill authorizing the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal for $11,500,000.

December 13.—A treaty pledging them to respect each other's insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific Ocean, to have recourse to mediation in case of disputes concerning those possessions, and to take concerted action in the event of aggression against their rights in the Pacific by any other power is signed by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France.

It is announced in the Navy Department that orders have been issued to reduce the personnel of the Navy by about 5,000 men because of shortage in appropriation for the pay of enlisted men.

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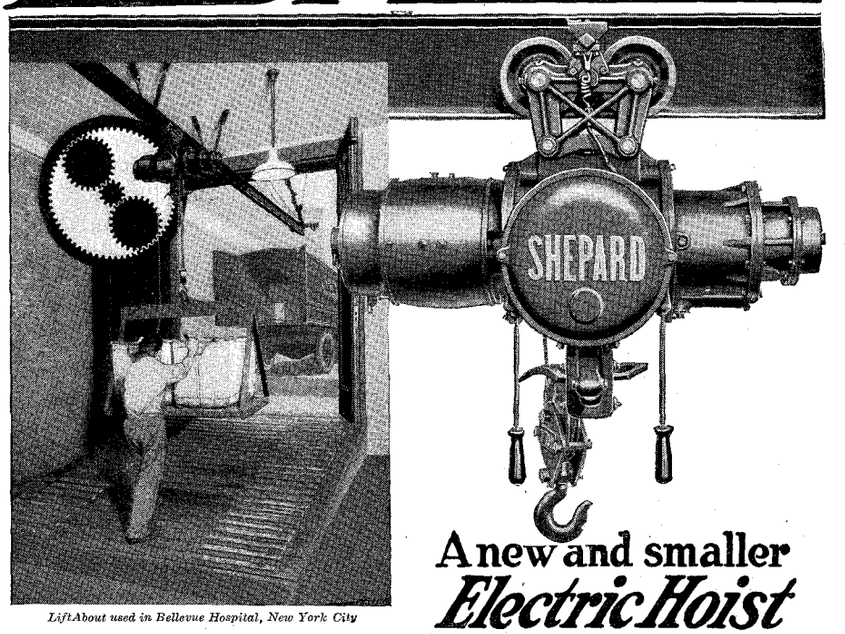

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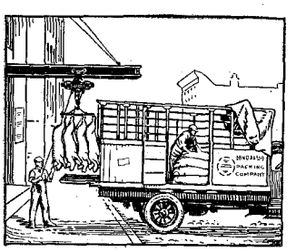

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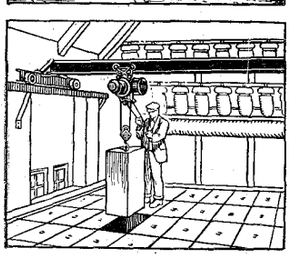

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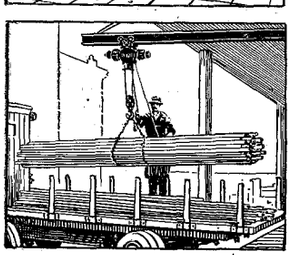

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

"UNBALANCED" BUDGETS AMONG THE ALLIES

IN all the current discussion of Allied war debts and remedies for foreign exchange conditions we hear constant references to the necessity for better balanced national budgets in Europe. During the last two or three weeks there has been a decided upward move in foreign exchange. One New York banker quoted in the New York *Times* attributes it chiefly to a "covering" movement on the part of European speculators who have bought exchange "short." Another, however, thinks the movement too broad to be accounted for by any speculative operations, and says: "It is a discounting of the improved financial conditions in all parts of the world that we are seeking in the foreign exchange market to-day." Some light on the extent to which financial conditions abroad are improving is furnished by the Boston *News Bureau* in outlining from official figures the present state of the budgets of the chief Allied powers.

Great Britain expects to make her books balance this year, altho there are some British authorities who fear that the trade depression has cut so heavily into revenues as to wreck once rosy budget prospects. The British fiscal year, we are reminded, runs from April 1 to March 31. "The 1921-22 budget carries estimated receipts of £1,216,650,000, and expenditures of £1,039,728,000, with an apparent surplus of £176,922,000. However, owing to liabilities that could not be definitely calculated, officials estimated final surplus at not over £80,000,000." At the present rate of exchange the British pound is worth a little better than $4.00. Great Britain's improving financial position—which is reflected in the rise of sterling—can be shown by the fact that whereas her actual deficit in 1919 was £1,690,000,000 and was £326,000,000 in 1920, there was a surplus of £230,000,000 for the year that ended last April, and a substantial surplus is again expected.

But in France, according to a recent report of the French Chamber of Deputies, there will be a heavy shortage for both this year and next. The French fiscal year, by the way, corresponds with the calendar year. It is feared that the estimated receipts for the present year will fall short of official estimates by a billion francs. The franc is now worth a little over eight cents. French after-war financing is briefly outlined by the Boston *News Bureau* as follows:

Calendar year:	*Expenses millions of francs*	*Receipts millions of francs*	*Deficit covered by loans*
*1922.....	32,000	22,000	10,000
*1921.....	42,321	23,000	19,321
1920.....	47,932	19,287	28,645
1919.....	49,029	11,098	37,931
1918.....	54,537	6,987	47,550

*Estimated.

In the above figures subsequent to 1919 *expenditures recoverable* on reparations from Germany are included as follows:

"Recoverable" expenditures in—	
1922 (estimated).....	7,158,000,000 francs
1921.....	15,913,000,000 "
1920.....	20,751,000,000 "

Tho France is still borrowing heavily to meet the emergencies of the post-war period, a writer on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the growing confidence in French finances, shown by the recent rise of the franc in the world's money market, a rise from 7.31 cents on Dec. 1, to 8.16 cents on Dec. 14. And, he reminds us,

> This is the France which has already corrected its trade balance, which has reduced its note circulation by three billion francs during the past year, whose Government has repaid to the Bank 1.7 billion francs of the extraordinary war advances, and whose income from taxation is improving.
>
> It is a France, furthermore, which has seen the worst of the world depression and whose people are noted for their thrift and recuperative power.

For Italy, whose fiscal year ends June 30, official statistics are said by the Boston *News Bureau* to be encouraging, as summer months show a decided increase of revenue over the same months of 1920. The actual deficit for 1920-21 was nearly four billions of lire less than had been expected. The improvement, says the Boston *News Bureau*, "is due to increasing returns from taxation." It was expected last fall that the deficit for 1921-22 would be ten billion lire, but it is at present figured at only half that. The betterment is said to be "the result of better methods of financing grain supply and the fall in the prices of imported wheat." "Owing to the peculiar method of framing Italian budgets it is not possible to do other than estimate expenditures and receipts," we read. It should be remembered that the lira, with a par value of 19.3 cents, was worth 4.66 cents in New York last week. Budget figures for four years are set down as follows:

Year Ending June 30:	*Rev. in millions of lire*	*Expend. in millions of lire*	*Def. in millions of lire*
1921–22.....	17,000	22,000	5,000
1920–21.....	16,132	26,432	10,300
1919–20.....	14,100	28,134	14,034
1918–19.....	21,947	33,337	11,390

The Boston editor explains that one of the reasons why the Italian lira is worth less than five cents, or 60 per cent. of the French franc, is the size of Italy's foreign debt. As he puts it:

> France's foreign debt is relatively nominal. The French Government pays interest mainly to her own people, but Italy is under obligation to make heavy payments to people in foreign lands.

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Enchanting Distance.—Posterity will call these "the good old days" because posterity won't know all that we know.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Powerful Remedy. — Professor Coué thinks that many illnesses can be cured by suggestion. The mere suggestion of the doctor's fee often has the desired effect.—*Punch (London).*

The Thrifty Scot.—Bix—I wonder why a Scotchman always says 'hae' for 'have'?"

Dix—"Possibly it's on account of his thrift—he saves a 'v' every time he does it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Expert Advice.—"The lungs are best expanded by deep breathing," says one of our most brilliant medical men. This is much better than using a glove-stretcher for the purpose.—*Punch (London).*

He Knows.—Elihu Mink of Long Island learned to make it from an advertised recipe and will not have any trouble making it any more. The funeral was held from the house.—*New York Evening Mail.*

Save and Have.—Suggestions are being made that Germany should be allowed three years before making further reparation payments. By that time of course they may be able to buy another war.—*Punch (London).*

Perfect Politeness.—On the arrival of a train in Nairobi Station the other day three lions entered a carriage. It speaks well for the courtesy of the passengers that to a man they gave up their seats.—*Punch (London).*

Force of Habit.—"Why was Dr. Kutter so severely reprimanded by the club librarian?"

"They caught him absent-mindedly removing the appendix from the book he was reading." — *The American Legion Weekly.*

Fickle Favor.—"Weren't you encouraged by the manner in which your audience applauded?"

"Not much," admitted Senator Sorghum. "A lot of those folks will go downtown to-night and cheer just as hard at a vaudeville show."—*Washington Star.*

There to Stay.—The pile of flints still to be broken was a very large one, thought the stone-breaker, as he gazed at it disconsolately between his bites at a large sandwich of bread and cheese. A minister came along and gave him a cheery "Good-morning," remarking afterward that he had a deal of work to get through yet.

"Aye," said the eater, "them stones are like the Ten Commandments."

"Why so?" inquired the genial parson.

"You can go on breaking 'em," came the reply, "but you can't never get rid of em."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

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Mild but Firm.—A telephone pole never hits an automobile except in self-defense.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Socialist Peril.—Furthermore, when all the capitalistic countries become socialistic, who will feed the famine victims?—*Dallas News.*

Safe and Sane.—It is reported that on humanitarian grounds America has decided to give up playing football and get back to the old-fashioned lynchings.—*Punch (London).*

Reincarnated Immortals. — Headline — "Dante Lectures at Amherst." And as a bookstore window card announces, "Dickens Works Here Today for $5."—*Boston Transcript.*

Swamped by Degrees.—We can conceive of no more pathetic figure than Marshal Foch trying to explain to the folks at home the meaning of those various college degrees that have been thrust upon him.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Lengthy Kind.—"I wonder if my little boy knows how many seconds there are in a minute?"

"Do you mean a real minute, mother, or one of those great big wait-a minutes?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Family Affair.—"Did you give the penny to the monkey, dear?"

"Yes, mamma."

"And what did the monkey do with it?"

"He gave it to his father, who played the organ."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Horrors of Disarmament.—First Sailor (searching vainly for his ship after a few hours' leave)—"But she was 'ere when we went ashore, wasn't she?"

Second Sailor—"It's them blokes at Washington. They've started scrappin' the Fleet, an' begun on us."—*Punch (London).*

Improved Specifications.—Manager (to applicant for office boy vacancy)—"Aren't you the boy who applied for this position a fortnight ago?"

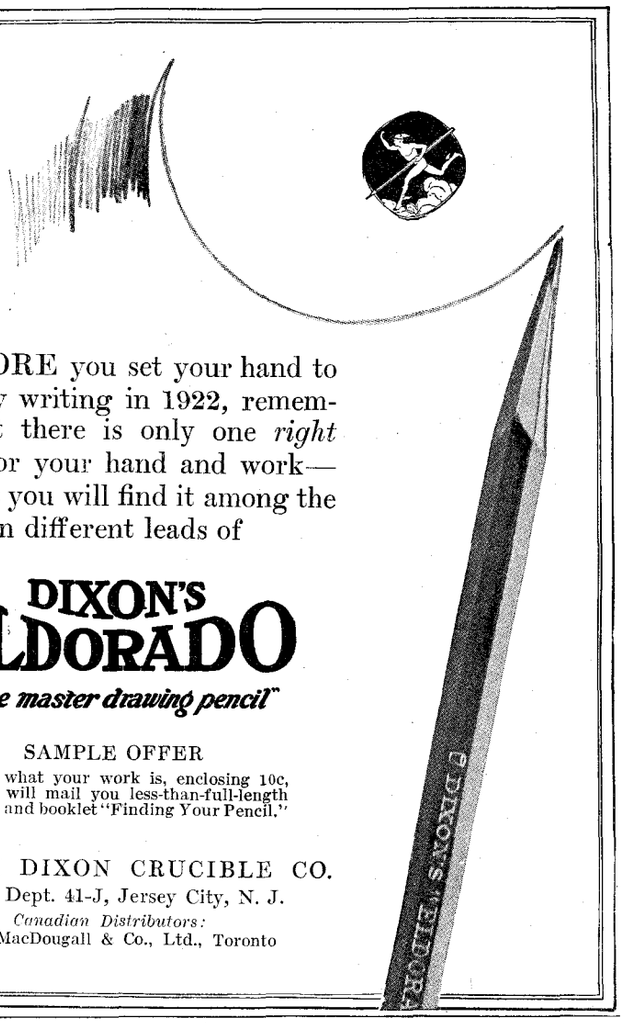
Boy—"Yes, sir."

Manager—"And didn't I say I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir. That's why I'm here now!"—*London Evening News.*

The Seeing Eye.—How do you visualize your job? The story of the three stone-cutters leaves nothing of wisdom to be said. They were working on a stone. A stranger asked the first what he was doing. "I'm working for $7.50 a day," he replied. "And you?" the stranger asked the second. "I'm cutting this stone," growled the laborer. When the question was put to the third stone-cutter, he answered, "I'm building a cathedral."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Precept and Example.—Early in October, while the business manager was away on sick-leave, our long-trusted bookkeeper and advertising manager, E. F. M——, author of "The Socialization of Money"—departed with four thousand dollars. We have made every effort to apprehend him, short of instituting proceedings which would result in his being put in jail, and that we do not want to do.—From a page appeal for immediate financial assistance in the current *Liberator (New York).*



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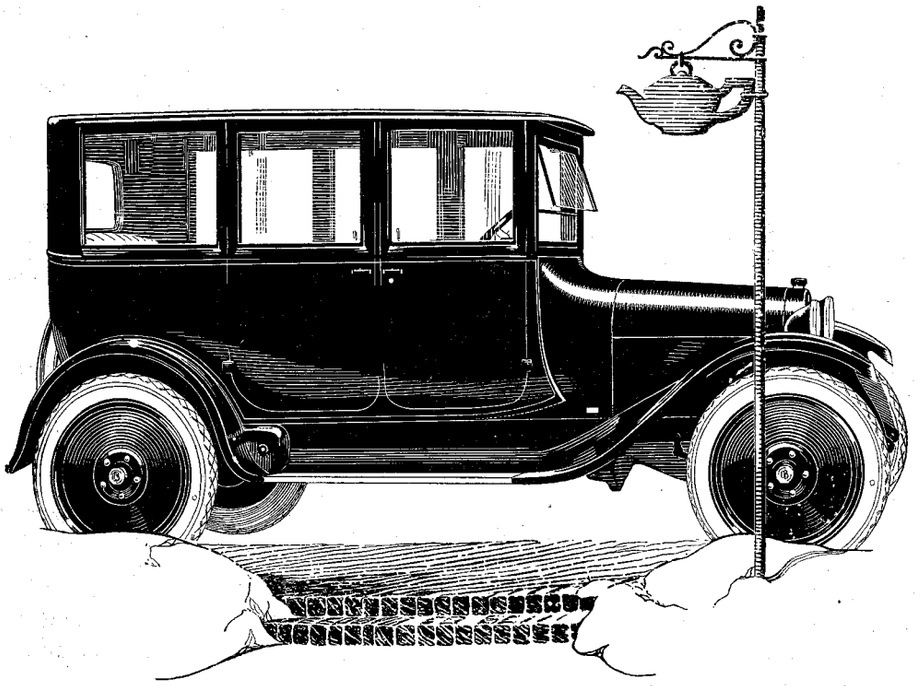

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